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N. Korea Denies It Attacked U.S. Plane 'Above High Seas'

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service
TOKYO — North Korea said in a carefully worded statement Friday that it did not launch a missile attack on a U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance plane "above high seas" Wednesday, as suggested by a Pentagon announcement.

But the statement by the official Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, left open the possibility that an attack was indeed launched in what Pyongyang considers North Korean airspace.

North Korea said that the SR-71 violated "the territorial air of the northern half of our republic," meaning North Korea, as "part of the maneuvers to aggravate tension and start a new war in Korea."

[In Washington, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Friday that the United States will take "necessary measures" to protect its military aircraft on legitimate missions from attacks by Libyan and North Korean forces. United Press International reported that a news conference, Mr. Haig called the Korean incident another in a long history of provocations against U.S. forces.

[U.S. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger also said Friday

that the United States would take measures to meet what he called any new acts of international piracy by North Korea or Libya, Reuters reported from Washington. The latter reference was to last week's dogfight in which two Libyan jets were downed after firing on two U.S. aircraft in the Mediterranean.

"I suppose," Mr. Weinberger said on a television program, "it's very clear that we will have to take some kind of measures that would discourage a country such as North Korea from firing at our planes when they're over international waters or over South Korea." He said it would be inappropriate to specify what measures he had in mind, "but it's quite clear you can't have this kind of international piracy continuing."

"There's Nobody Else"
[Mr. Weinberger rejected North Korea's accusation that the United States sought to provoke a new Korean war. "It's pretty hard to provoke a new war when somebody shoots something that explodes above your airplane. And there's nobody else in the vicinity that is to say within hundreds of miles, that has the surface-to-air

missiles except North Korea," he said, according to Reuters.

[At a news conference Thursday in Washington, presidential adviser Edwin Meese 3d said the United States would take whatever steps were necessary to ensure the safety of U.S. pilots and planes, UPI reported. Mr. Meese declined to specify what might be done. But, he said, "One option might be to take on the source of the rocket." Another, he said, could be action by support planes.

[In Santa Barbara, Calif., Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry M. Speakes said Friday that Mr. Meese was "certainly reflecting our contingency policy. We could provide escorts for reconnaissance planes," he said, according to UPI. "We could also go to the source." But Mr. Speakes noted that Mr. Meese's responses were to "hypothetical questions."

[Also Friday, in Maine, Vice President Bush said he did not think the Korean or Libyan incident constituted any pattern by other countries to test U.S. resolve, UPI reported.

The key parts of the brief North Korean statement read: "The U.S. imperialist aggressors on Aug. 26 again committed an espionage act (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Vasily Nazarov, left; his mother, Natalia, right; and U.S. consular official Curt Streubel.

2 in Car Brush by Moscow Police, Drive Into U.S. Embassy to Complain of Abuse

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — A 54-year-old Soviet engineer and his mother drove their passenger car into the U.S. Embassy compound in Moscow on Friday despite police efforts to stop them. They left three and a half hours later, holding a news conference on a busy Moscow boulevard without any obvious police harassment.

Security officials initially put heavy reinforcements around the U.S. compound. But after protracted negotiations between U.S. diplomats and two Soviet officials, the reinforcements were withdrawn, as were scores of marked and unmarked police vehicles positioned in the area.

Unorthodox Step
If the man, Vasily Nazarov, and his 74-year-old mother, Natalia, are not harassed in the coming days, this will be the first instance of U.S. and Soviet officials finding an acceptable solution to dealing with the increasingly frequent problem of Russians seeking refuge in the U.S. Embassy.

Seven Russian Pentacostal Christians have been living in the embassy compound since 1978, when they forced their way in seeking asylum.

Mr. Nazarov, who gave reporters his telephone number in nearby Solnechnogorsk so that they could check on his whereabouts, said he and his mother took the highly unorthodox step in an effort to publicize their grievances. He said that he was being persecuted by the authorities, that he had been fired from a number of jobs and that his wife and a man who stood up for Mr. Nazarov's rights were beaten by security agents.

Mr. Nazarov said that he had complained to Soviet authorities and had written direct appeals to the Supreme Soviet, but that his complaints were ignored.

U.S. officials said Mr. Nazarov and his mother did not say that they wanted to stay in the embassy or seek political asylum.

The incident brought security forces and journalists to the building on Tchaikovsky Street. After agreement was reached to withdraw Soviet security forces except for the normal guard always stationed in front of the embassy, Mr. Nazarov and his mother left the mission, walking a quarter of a mile while journalists asked them questions.

It was not possible to determine Friday night whether the pair had been picked up for questioning by the police.

S. Africa Says Forces Quit Angola, Inflicted Heavy Losses on SWAPO

By David Reid
Reuters
JOHANNESBURG — A South African strike force was pulling out of Angola Friday after inflicting heavy losses on black nationalist guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the chief of Pretoria's defense force said.

In a statement issued from Cape Town, Gen. Constand Viljoen said South African and South-West African (Namibian) security forces had inflicted losses running into many hundreds on SWAPO troops.

The strike force had also destroyed or captured huge quantities of arms, ammunition and land mines from SWAPO bases in neighboring Angola, he said.

Debate in N.Y.
SWAPO has been waging a guerrilla war for 15 years against South Africa's rule over the disputed former German colony of South-West Africa.

The territory was turned over to South Africa by Germany after World War I and administered as a mandate under the League of Nations which passed it on to the United Nations. South Africa was originally given until May, 1975, by the United Nations to declare its intentions for the future of Namibia.

The announcement of the completion of the latest of a series of South African drives into Angola occurred as the UN Security Council prepared for a public debate in New York on Angolan complaints of aggression.

Gen. Viljoen said that the security forces, whose losses were given as only eight dead, had repulsed an attack by Angolan government troops who had been warned to stay out of the fight.

Describing Angolan estimates of the size of the South African strike as "laughable," he said that the forces involved in the "limited, follow-up and pre-emptive task" were not a fraction of the 45,000 mentioned by the Angolans.

South Africa argued that its forces were obliged to strike against SWAPO bases and missile installations. It said these were threatening to wreck a peaceful solution of the 35-year-old international dispute over the vast, mineral-rich territory.

Suspicious on UN
Talks on implementing a UN-backed, Western plan for an internationally recognized accord on independence for the territory broke down in Geneva in January.

The collapse was caused by South African and internal Namibian

suspicious about UN impartiality in supervising elections among the population of 1 million, which is split into 11 ethnic groups.

Of these, there are about 110,000 whites, while nearly half the population are Ovambo from the northern strip along the 1,000-mile border with Angola where most of the fighting takes place.

In Windhoek, the Namibian capital, the South African administrator-general, Danie Hough, handed over almost all executive authority to the internal ministerial council headed by Dirk Mudge, leader of the ruling, multiracial National Turnhalle Alliance.

This grouping of black, white and colored (mixed race) parties emerged victorious from elections to a National Assembly organized by South Africa in December, 1978, but the elections did not receive international recognition.

Nations at Sea Law Talks Ready To Complete Treaty Without U.S.

By Iain Gust
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — The latest round of negotiations on the United Nations Law of the Sea Treaty finished here Friday with the developing countries and the United States jockeying for position before a final round of talks that will determine the fate of the complex document.

For the first time, Third World spokesmen publicly raised the possibility of proceeding without the participation of the United States. Tommy Koh, Singapore's ambassador to the United Nations and the conference chairman, issued a brief statement Friday saying that the talks schedule "spells out our collective determination that with or without the United States — preferably with — we intend to bring this conference to a successful conclusion in spring next year."

U.S. delegates refused even to

commit the United States to participation in the final sessions, pending completion of a review by President Reagan that is expected to be finished by late fall. U.S. chief delegate James Malone told newsmen Thursday that the range of options that would be presented to Mr. Reagan "ranged all the way over to what we might do if we saw ourselves unable to participate."

The war of nerves began in March when the Reagan administration embarked on its wide-ranging review of the treaty, and it has continued throughout this session. According to an agenda adopted by the conference, the next session, scheduled to begin March 8 in New York, would then be followed by the signing of the treaty in Caracas in September, 1982, almost 10 years after the talks began in the same city.

Following a series of informal meetings here, most Third World

Polish Leaders, Solidarity Set Talks on Press

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
WARSAW — Poland's Communist authorities agreed Friday to hold talks on Saturday with Solidarity over the union's demands for greater access to the officially controlled news media.

The talks, which will center on television coverage of Solidarity's national congress next week, had been postponed after the government's chief spokesman said he was too busy for a meeting on Friday. But both sides are now apparently eager for a compromise.

News that the talks would resume coincided with the temporary lifting of a strike threat in the central town of Radom where workers are demanding punishment of officials responsible for suppression of labor unrest in June, 1976. A government team arrived in the town on Friday to hold talks with Solidarity representatives.

EEC Calls In Expertise in 'Poultry War'

From Agency Dispatches
BRUSSELS — The European Commission, faced with a British-French "poultry war," has called an urgent meeting of experts to discuss British moves to curb poultry imports, sources in the European Economic Community said Friday.

Britain's Ministry of Agriculture said Thursday it was imposing new regulations to control fowl pest, which EEC sources said would automatically ban imports from France and the Netherlands.

Poultry producers in Britain had protested that their market was being swamped by cheap foreign imports, particularly from France.

The "poultry war" coincides with a "wine war" between France and Italy prompted by the anger of French winemakers at cheap Italian imports. British officials have been following that dispute keenly.

Reaction by Italy
In Rome Thursday, Agriculture Minister Giuseppe Bartolomei said that Italy would take its wine dispute with France to Gaston Thom, president of the commission.

"The wine war" no longer is controversy between Italy and France, but a major point of contention between the community and France," the Christian Democrat minister said after meeting with Premier Giovanni Spadolini.

In Brussels, a spokesman said the commission was studying the British curb on poultry to see whether it conflicted with EEC rules on free trade and had called a meeting of EEC veterinary experts for Tuesday to discuss it.

Polish Airline to Bar Arms
WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish state airline Lot said Friday that it was acting to prevent arms from going to Beirut on its planes after Beirut airport customs officials said they had seized about 500 pistols that arrived on board a Lot plane from Warsaw last Saturday.

The independent union of Polish pilots and cabin staff called Thursday night for a boycott of flights to Beirut because of the incident. The union said Lot management must have known about the practice because a pilot had filed an official report on a similar case last May.

But an airline spokesman said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

WEEKEND

The Literary Life

Irwin Shaw, buoyed by the sale of his latest novel to the Book of the Month Club, discusses his life and work in Weekend, Page 5W.

INSIDE

Afghan Action

In Islamabad, a flurry of diplomatic activity — Pakistani, American and Russian — continues in what observers see as the lead-up to forthcoming debates in the U.S. Congress and the United Nations General Assembly on the Afghanistan issue. Page 3.

PLO Is Said to Deploy Artillery But Begin Plans No Action If Guns Stay Silent

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has contended that Palestinian forces had deployed 18 Soviet-made artillery pieces in Lebanon since the cease-fire took effect July 24, but he said Israel would take no action against the batteries so long as they remain silent.

A day after his meeting with President Anwar Sadat in Egypt, Mr. Begin said in an interview that since the cease-fire the Lebanese have rebuilt bridges that had been destroyed by Israeli planes, and the Palestine Liberation Organization has moved new weapons and ammunition south.

So far, aerial photography has spotted 18 Soviet-built 130mm artillery pieces, some of them in range of Israel's northern town of Kiryat Shemona, which was hit hard during last month's shelling, he said.

Condition Cited
In a speech Thursday night to a delegation of the United Jewish Appeal, the prime minister said the artillery pieces had been supplied directly by the Soviet Union.

When Israel agreed to the cease-fire, Mr. Begin said, Philip C. Habib, the special American envoy to the Middle East, had

been told it would do so on condition the PLO would not introduce additional heavy weapons.

"From this point of view it is a violation," the prime minister asserted. "He agreed with us that they shouldn't get heavy weapons." But asked if Israel would attack the new emplacements, he said, "No."

"As long as they are silent, we won't," he said. "If they should shoot, that is a different story. But as long as they don't shoot, we won't. As I said, we would like the cease-fire to go on indefinitely."

On other issues, Mr. Begin expressed regret over the civilian deaths in the Israeli bombing of Beirut last month, calling them "a tragedy," and chided the Reagan administration for not sending Mr. Habib back to the region to pursue his effort to have Syria remove anti-aircraft missiles from eastern Lebanon. Israel has threatened to destroy the missiles if they are not withdrawn.

Mr. Begin also discussed his sessions with President Sadat, which lasted three hours over two days, saying they had been most significant for their agreement to resume negotiations on autonomy for Palestinian Arabs living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Egypt had suspended the talks after Israel enacted legisla-

tion last year reaffirming its oft-stated claim to all of Jerusalem as its capital, including the Arab sector captured from Jordan during the 1967 war.

"If you have a difference of opinion," Mr. Begin said, "and admittedly we have a difference of opinion, and you negotiate, you may not reach an agreement. But if you don't negotiate, it is an objective impossibility to reach an agreement. It means do nothing. And that wasn't good at all."

The Egyptian-Israeli differences center on Mr. Begin's narrow definition of autonomy and his efforts to restrict the Palestinians' self-rule to municipal and administrative matters, while Mr. Sadat advocates broader powers — something the Israelis fear could evolve into an independent state. Mr. Begin reiterated his long-standing pledge to prevent the establishment of such a state, which he said would develop into a Soviet base.

But at the same time, his chief autonomy negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, said on Israeli radio that the autonomy plan would provide the Palestinians with "more than 80 percent of statehood," and that they should therefore seize the opportunity and join the talks.

On the Lebanon issue, the



Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

prime minister made his strongest expression of regret to date over the civilian casualties caused when Israeli planes hit targets in a heavily populated Beirut neighborhood July 17, but defended the attack as decisive in leading to the cease-fire.

Haddad Called In
"I will not deny it," he said. "There was a tragedy involved. Civilians were hurt. This is not our method of fighting as you know, since the underground times. And especially when I became prime minister, every officer knows that I said, 'Whatever you do, don't hurt civilians.'"

Mr. Begin said he had once called in Maj. Saad Haddad, commander of the South Lebanese Christian Militia, which re-

ceives Israeli arms, and asked him to stop shelling the Lebanese towns of Tyre and Sidon.

"People believe that we can give you orders," he quoted himself as telling Maj. Haddad. "We know you, and we cannot. We have influence with you, moral influence. But it is bad for your cause and for our cause."

But in the case of Beirut, the prime minister argued, the hardship of Israel's northern settlements, which were being hit day and night by artillery and rockets, gave him no choice. Another official said an invasion and occupation was contemplated but rejected.

Mr. Begin denied Lebanese claims that 300 civilians were killed in the bombing attack on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

2 Nations Recognize El Salvador Leftists

The Associated Press
MEXICO CITY — The governments of Mexico and France announced Friday that they officially recognize a coalition of Salvadoran leftists as "a representative political force" to deal with in seeking an end to El Salvador's civil war.

In a document issued jointly here by the foreign ministries of Mexico and France, the countries said the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (DRF) of El Salvador should be recognized as a political force to be taken into account in the search for a political solution to the strife.

There are no settlement talks now under way in El Salvador. The military-civilian junta that the leftists seek to topple has the support of the United States in its plans that elections in 1982, not negotiations, will be the basis for settling the civil strife.

A spokesman for the Mexican Foreign Ministry said the statement was a political recognition of the opposition groups but does not imply a break with the government of El Salvador, a country for which Mexico provides oil at discount prices.

"The Salvadoran people must initiate a process of political solution in which a new internal order will be established," the statement said.

The Mexican-French statement was sent to the UN Security Council to be distributed among its members, the Mexican Foreign Ministry said. The statement said

the Mexican-French position was the result of a series of talks between Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda and his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, earlier this month.

The FDR is an umbrella organization that includes most of the non-Marxist groups that oppose the Salvadoran civilian-military government junta led by the Christian Democrats and presided over by Jose Napoleon Duarte. The FMLN includes four Marxist guerrilla groups and the Communist Party.

The statement said the FDR and the FMLN are an alliance "ready to assume its obligations and exercise the rights that derive from them. Therefore it is legitimate that the alliance participate in the establishment of the mechanisms and negotiations needed for a political solution of the crisis."

Convicted Term Unlikely
SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Deane Hinton, said six National Guardsmen held in the Dec. 2 slaying of four U.S. churchwomen probably would not be convicted of the crimes by a Salvadoran court.

His remarks came as a judge recommended Thursday the release of another Salvadoran held in the murder of two American land reform experts last January. "I have concluded that it is not impossible that these six fellows will be found guilty in a civilian court for murder, but it's not probable in my judgment," he said.

Japanese Prefer to Keep a Low Political Profile in Asia

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan and South Korea, neighbors that have not been on close terms in recent years, held their first high-level meeting since 1978 last week, but the conference was something less than an outstanding success.

The Koreans asked for \$6 billion in economic aid from Japan to finance a five-year development plan that is due to start in 1982. The Japanese were offered a vastly expanded role in South Korea, if they chose it.

They did not: only small increases in the current aid of \$83 million a year are contemplated. Their decision to rebuff the aid request says a good deal about Japan today, not only in its relations with South Korea but in its foreign policy as a whole.

Since about the mid-1960s, when Japan's economic success began to have an impact abroad, many people concluded that this country had beaten its swords into plowshares and had turned its back on a militaristic past.

It was also widely assumed that it would be only a matter of time before Japan sought political influ-

ence commensurate with its economic power. An obvious sphere of influence for Japan was not only Southeast Asia but also the much closer region of Northeast Asia, including its former colonies, Taiwan and Korea.

That was not to be. The Japanese were cautious in seeking a role in Asia. When former Premier bound to foster, given Japan's ability to increase technology obtained from the West and to enhance productivity.

U.S. Pressures

But to a remarkable degree, Japan managed to avoid offending anyone. One reason, it was felt here, was that Japan spent little on its armed forces, thus offering no military threat to smaller Asian nations.

Nor did the Japanese respond to urgings from Washington and later from China — after the signing of a peace treaty with Peking in the summer of 1978 — that they step up military spending. After the Soviet move into Afghanistan at the end of 1979 and the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, the pressures from Washington increased.

But there has been no appreciable response. The only power with which Japan has cool relations is the Soviet Union, largely because of the Russians' refusal to return four islands off Japan's northern island of Hokkaido that were seized at the end of World War II.

Then came the South Koreans last week urging that Japan abandon its customary diplomacy. Foreign Minister Lho Shin Young asked his Japanese counterpart, Susuo Sonoda, to increase economic aid on the argument that Japan's security was heavily dependent on South Korea.

Mr. Lho urged the Japanese to recognize the threat to South Korea posed by President Kim Il Sung's regime in the North. The response in Tokyo was tantamount to deafness in diplomatic terms. The Japanese agreed to a mildly worded communique after the talks that said security in South Korea was a matter of mutual concern.

The South Koreans were unhappy, and the Seoul press accused Japan of "double-dealing diplomacy."

Cultural Ties

Japanese diplomats demurred. Tokyo will increase economic aid to South Korea, they said. Cadets from South Korea's military academy will be invited to Japan. Cultural ties will be strengthened, and a center for Japanese studies will be opened at a major university in Seoul.

But the Japanese are not moving



ANTI-NUCLEAR — Demonstrators in the town of Maki, 100 miles north of Tokyo, staged a protest Friday against the proposed construction of a nuclear reactor. About 5,000 anti-nuclearists gathered before a hearing on the issue is taking place.

Historian Says Eisenhower Distrusted Eden Over Suez

By Associated Press

LONDON — During the Suez crisis of November, 1956, when Britain and France attacked Egypt, President Dwight D. Eisenhower so distrusted Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden that he dealt only with British Cabinet members behind his back, a historian says in a new book.

David Carlton writes in "Anthony Eden: A Biography," published Thursday by Allen Lane, that Eisenhower and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles were bitterly opposed to the action against Egypt, by which the British prime minister hoped to bring down President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who had nationalized the Suez Canal from its British-French owners.

Eisenhower distrusted Eden because he believed the prime minister had deceived him about British intentions and had denied

W. Germans Cut Some Military Exercises To Meet Tight Budget, U.S. Dollar Costs

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BONN — West Germany's armed forces have cut back on some military exercises due to budget constraints and the high value of the U.S. dollar. But to avoid new friction with the Reagan administration over German defense spending, the Bonn military command decided this week not to pull any troops out of NATO's major autumn exercises.

Following a Defense Ministry cost-cutting session Thursday, army chief of staff Lt. Gen. Johannes Pöppel said that the annual maneuvers with Bonn's Western allies would not be cut, as some German papers quoting defense sources had speculated. But Gen. Pöppel said reductions would be made in some smaller exercises to help meet a shortfall of \$80 million in the Bonn defense budget this year.

"This is all very painful," said the German general.

Meanwhile, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told a German television interviewer Thursday night that he believed President Reagan would be forced to reduce planned levels of U.S. defense spending as a result of American economic forecasts that are more pessimistic now than a few months ago.

"It looks as if the American budget deficit is going to be much larger than was originally intended, and that, as a result, the American president intends to cut his defense budget," Mr. Schmidt said.

The West German leader was apparently referring to reports of discussions at Mr. Reagan's ranch in Santa Barbara, Calif., between White House budget director David A. Stockman and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

The Bonn government was criticized by Mr. Weinberger last month when West Germany announced a tentative budget plan for 1982 that foresaw no real increase in defense spending, in sharp contrast to Mr. Reagan's target of a 7-percent real increase in U.S. military spending.

Mr. Schmidt put some of the blame for Bonn's cutbacks on high U.S. interest rates that have forced a tightening of West Germany's own credit markets and are seen as helping to prolong Germany's recession.

Reductions Backed

Mr. Schmidt on Thursday night backed reductions in the American budget. "All in all," the chancellor said, "I am very concerned that America reduce its budget deficit, as indeed Germany has done. Otherwise, the U.S. central bank's high interest rates will be left to fight inflation alone."

For the West German military, competing the general budget problem has been the rise in the value of the dollar, up roughly 30 percent against the Deutsche mark since the start of the year. This has increased Bonn's military training bill by about \$16 million, since West Germany must use dollars to pay for training its troops at the

U.S. Surprised by Sadat, Begin Agreement PLO Artillery Said in Place

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials said this week that they were caught by surprise by the announcement that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel had agreed to resume talks on Palestinian autonomy on Sept. 23 in Cairo.

The officials, speaking privately, said with some indignation Thursday that there had been no advance consultation with the United States, which is a party to the talks. Moreover, the announcement said the next round will be at the ministerial level and this made

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

New Zealand Court Refuses to Halt Rugby Match
WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The New Zealand high court ruled Friday against a move by Wellington residents to stop this week's second rugby match between New Zealand and the South African national team, the Springboks.

Fifty-five residents who live near Wellington's athletic park, site of Saturday's match, sought an injunction against the New Zealand rugby board, claiming they would suffer damage to their property by anti-rugby protesters. But Chief Justice Sir Ronald Davidson said the injunction presented by the residents fell short of reasonable certainty of damage to property.

Protest groups opposing the Springboks' two-month, 16-game tour because of South Africa's apartheid policy said they expect up to 15,000 supporters. Organizers of two anti-tour groups have promised an all-out effort, including an invasion of the playing field, to stop the match.

Report Says Trudeau Allowed Spying on French
OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau gave permission to security officers to spy on French diplomats in Canada in 1979 because of fears that French agents were financing Quebec separatists, the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. has reported.

The CBC report followed a report by a government-appointed commission Tuesday on a four-year investigation of break-ins, mail opening and other alleged illegal activities by the security service of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the agency said to have mounted the reported anti-French spying operation. But the CBC said it had no evidence that the mission was illegal.

The government-owned network did not name the sources for its information. Mr. Trudeau's office and other Canadian officials had no comment on the report. In Paris, a spokesman said the French government did not know whether the report was true.

U.K. Panel Urges New Gibraltar Initiative
LONDON — A new attempt to solve the Anglo-Spanish dispute over Gibraltar, the British colony claimed by Spain, was urged by the House of Commons' Select Committee on Foreign Affairs in a report Friday.

The all-party committee said the dispute has "wedged relations" between Britain and Spain for more than two centuries. It said Britain should promise Spain that if Madrid fulfilled an April, 1980, agreement to border restrictions at the Rock, negotiations on the political future of Gibraltar would start immediately.

The committee said it considered that both the agreement and the respective Spanish membership of the European Economic Community improved prospects for ending the dispute. But it added that the government would not hand over colony against the wishes of the 30,000 Gibraltarians, mainly of Maltese descent and pro-British. The Spanish government welcomed the report, calling it "dispassionate and extensive" and saying that it reflected the Spanish position in many ways.

Hinckley Pleads Not Guilty in Reagan Attack
WASHINGTON — John W. Hinckley Jr. pleaded not guilty Friday to charges of shooting President Reagan and three others, and his defense lawyers said defense psychiatrists believed the 26-year-old defendant was competent to stand trial.

In a firm voice, Mr. Hinckley responded "not guilty" after the court indictment was read to him as he stood before U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker. The judge had ruled that Mr. Hinckley was competent to participate in the arraignment, but he has not yet ruled on his competency to stand trial.

Mr. Hinckley's attorney, Vincent J. Fuller, said in response to the indictment by the judge that he believed that Mr. Hinckley "is presently sane" to stand trial. He said Mr. Hinckley may plead not guilty by reason of insanity, but he added that he needed more time to decide if a defense would be raised.

Autopsy Shows No Violence in McNell's Death
NEW YORK — A district attorney said Friday that an autopsy of a slain man, McNell, whose brothers forced the resignation of CIA deputy director Max Hugel.

John Santucci, district attorney for the borough of Queens, said an investigation into Mr. McNell's death was closed. The city's medical examiner, Dr. Elliott Gross, who performed the autopsy, said McNell ultimately died from a liver condition.

Mr. McNell, 41, died June 1 in a New York hospital a week after his brothers, Samuel and Thomas, told The Washington Post that they had engaged in stock manipulation and other questionable practices. The two brothers disappeared in July with an estimated million in assets from their Triad Energy Corp.

Jobs in Australia
SYDNEY (UPI) — The Australian government is considering hiring dismissed American air traffic controllers to fill an acute shortage here. The Sydney Morning Herald said Friday.

Polish Leaders, Solidarity Set Talks on Press Saturday

The charge was groundless because management did not know about passengers' luggage at the time of shipment. "The airline has no control over passenger luggage, but it will demand that the authorities responsible for this omission do not let it happen again," the spokesman said.

The twice-weekly service to Beirut would not be halted, the spokesman said. There was no immediate union reaction. The next flight was due to leave Warsaw for Beirut on Saturday.

In Beirut, sources said Lebanese military judicial authorities were investigating the pistols' incident. But the sources said the authorities believed the consignment was a purely commercial deal rather than a direct supply of arms to any political group. There was no indication so far as to who had ordered the weapons.

U.S., Poland Agree on Loans
WARSAW (AP) — The United States and Poland have signed an agreement to defer most loan payments due from the Communist government in 1981 for five to

Spain Says Foods Not Contaminated

MADRID — Spain said Friday that poisoned cooking oil which has killed more than 100 persons in four months has not contaminated other food products.

The secretariat of state for consumer affairs published a list of 15 brands of oil declared unfit for consumption and added that "other products may be consumed." Unofficial lists of suspicious products alleged to contain toxic oil have been circulating widely in Spain for weeks.

Commerce Ministry officials said earlier that rapeseed oil treated for industrial use and sold fraudulently might have found its way into canned products.

Boyce Declines Food for 6th Day

SEATTLE — Convicted spy Christopher Boyce, recaptured last week after 19 months of freedom, refused solid food for a sixth day Thursday but took some liquid, a federal official said.

Robert Christian, chief deputy U.S. marshal, said Mr. Boyce had not eaten any solid food since his capture Aug. 21 in Port Angeles, Wash. Mr. Christian said he did not want to be specific about the liquid diet because Mr. Boyce "reacts opposite to everything he sees in the media."

Mr. Boyce is being held in Everett, Wash., until a preliminary hearing next Thursday. He is charged with escape from federal prison at Lompoc, Calif., where he was serving a 40-year sentence for espionage. He was convicted in 1977 of selling U.S. satellite surveillance secrets to the Soviet Union.

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of Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich.

Peking Said Suffering From Water Shortage

PEKING — Peking is suffering its worst water shortage in 32 years, caused by two years of drought and over-use of underground supplies, the Peking daily newspaper said Friday.

The underground water level is two or three meters (yards) below last year, the newspaper said. Authorities were reported to be taking emergency measures, but so far these apparently have been confined to rationing water to the city's main industrial users.

Kenyian Laborer Found Guilty in Adamson Slaying
NYERI, Kenya — A former employee of Joy Adamson was found guilty Friday of stabbing the conservationist to death in a camp where she was trying to rehabilitate leopards.

Justice Matthew Muli ruled, however, that Paul Nakwale Ekai, a young Turkana tribesman whose age has been disputed, was a juvenile when Mrs. Adamson was murdered on Jan. 3, 1980, which saved him from an automatic sentence of death by hanging.

Justice Muli sentenced Mr. Ekai to detention "at the pleasure of the president."

Justice Muli ruled that two confessions that Mr. Ekai later repudiated were truthful and made voluntarily. He rejected Mr. Ekai's claim that he was tortured by the police and forced to sign statements.

Kenyan Laborer Found Guilty in Adamson Slaying
The original Pentagon announcement did not directly accuse the North Koreans of firing at the plane, but said that "if a missile was launched, it could have originated from any one of a number of missile sites in North Korea."

The Pentagon statement said that the SR-71 was on a routine mission "in South Korean and international air space" and that its crew reported sighting "a contrail and subsequent air burst several miles distant."

The SR-71, which flies at altitudes of 80,000 feet (24,266 meters) and speeds of 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) an hour, is a successor to the U-2 spy plane.

Report on Air Base
The Pentagon announcement attracted great attention in Japan and South Korea and dominated front pages of Thursday's newspapers in both countries. The Japan Broadcasting Corp. reported that several SR-71s are based at Kadena Air Base on Okinawa.

The U.S. Fifth Air Force declined comment on that report. But Japanese television news showed film of an SR-71, a long black, twin-engine plane, landing and taxiing on what it said was the Kadena runway.

The Korean incident came a week after two U.S. Navy F-14s shot down two Soviet-built Libyan Su-22s during naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra off Libya.

North Korea had recently complained of the U.S. reconnaissance flights. A report Aug. 14 from Pyongyang claimed that SR-71s had intruded into North Korean airspace eight times since Aug. 1. But a U.S. military official replied, "The flight patterns are only over South Korea and international airspace. They don't go over North Korea."

Brown's Popularity Drops in California Poll

Fruit Fly Crisis Said to Hurt Plans to Seek U.S. Senate Seat, But Supporters See Comeback in Next Year's Political Fray

By Jay Matthews and Katharine MacDonald
Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s popularity has plummeted in the wake of the Mediterranean fruit fly crisis, just as he attempts a difficult jump to the U.S. Senate.

Mervin Field's California poll shows that 60 percent of a sample of 1,018 voters disapprove of Mr. Brown's handling of the spreading Mediterranean fruit fly infestation. His overall job rating has dropped sharply, with 40 percent calling his performance "poor or very poor," only 26 percent "good or excellent" and 32 percent "fair."

At age 43, Mr. Brown is finishing a second controversial term as governor and preparing to run next year for the U.S. Senate seat now held by a Republican, S. Hayakawa. Mr. Brown will face stiff Republican opposition, if not from Mr. Hayakawa, then from any of a number of younger and more vigorous California Republicans set to challenge the 75-year-old senator.

Mr. Brown will probably also be opposed in the Democratic primary.

Brown's Critics
His critics, found in great numbers among professional politicians and journalists in California, have noted with some heat his flip-flops on state tax-cutting measures, his feeble 1980 presidential campaign and, finally, his apparent hesitation to attack from the air what has

now become a serious threat to the state's agricultural industry. In April, 1980, Mr. Brown's poll ratings were even lower than they are now, apparently because of voter resentment at his frequent absences from the state pursuing presidential ambitions. Mr. Field's California poll gave him then a 47 percent "poor or very poor" overall job rating, with only 24 percent rating him "good or excellent."

By last October, however, Mr. Brown had so carefully restored his image of a businesslike governor and so reduced himself as a target for criticism that his "good to excellent" rating was up to 32 percent and his "poor or very poor" rating down to 32 percent.

Goldwater Is Likely Foe
"Everybody is overlooking the fact that here you are looking at one of the best politicians on his feet in the United States, and in 1982 it will just be him against some dope Republican," said Lu Hays, 64, a respected veteran of California politics whom Mr. Brown hired to repair his tattered image.

The Republican most likely to face Mr. Brown in the Senate race is Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., Republican of California, who has yet to build a state reputation as a dynamic and creative leader despite his good standing in Republican circles.

Like Mr. Brown, who is the son of a former California governor, Edmund G. Brown, Rep. Goldwater enjoyed the early advantages of bearing the name of his father, the senator and 1964 Republican presidential candi-

data. Unlike Mr. Brown, Rep. Goldwater has yet to add much to that identity in the public mind, although he also does not suffer as much as Mr. Brown apparently does from a recurring negative image.

The latest Field poll in April on the upcoming Senate race showed Mr. Brown beating Rep. Goldwater 49 percent to 42 percent and beating Sen. Hayakawa 60 percent to 31 percent. Another potential Republican candidate, Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, bested Mr. Brown 48 percent to 44 percent in the trial heat, although the congressman's chances of surviving a primary are considered weak.

Still, Mr. Brown's political problems are so great and Rep. Goldwater and Sen. Hayakawa's strength so uncertain that another strong Republican, San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson, has just switched from the race for governor to the Senate race.

Criticism Called Unfair
On the Mediterranean fruit fly issue, Mr. Brown insists that he has been unfairly criticized and that his hesitation to order aerial spraying did not affect the spraying schedule because the helicopters were not even ready at the time.

Mr. Brown had briefly resisted in July ordering the spraying to begin in the populous peninsula south of San Francisco where the first Mediterranean fruit fly larvae were found, because, he said, some scientists were not sure the pesticide Malathion was entirely safe to humans. Also, Mr. Brown cited

the opposition of mayors and county supervisors in the area.

State and federal experts had also believed a limited campaign that did not involve widespread aerial spraying would be effective against the fruit fly. But after the campaign got under way and new larvae were found, Mr. Brown reversed himself and ordered the spraying to begin. However, his hesitation has made him the villain to California farmers and others appalled at the insect's rapid spread to other parts of the state.

The most eager Democrat to challenge Mr. Brown in the primary next year is Daniel K. Whitehurst, 32, mayor of the San Joaquin city of Fresno where Mr. Brown's fruit fly critics are numerous.

'Get Instant'
The latest polls, Mr. Whitehurst said, "confirm the gut instincts I've had for some time that most Democrats and most Californians are ready for an alternative to Gov. Brown. As important as I think the Medfly problem is, my own feeling is that he was in this kind of trouble before the Medfly became an issue."

Before the crisis, Mr. Brown had been bothered by an investigation of alleged improper use of state computers by his aides to compile lists of campaign supporters.

The investigation closed with no criminal charges. At greater issue has been Mr. Brown's effort to be all things to all men, opposing the tax-cutting Proposition 13, then embracing it the



Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.

minute voters approved it, addressing anti-nuclear activists but promising firm action against any demonstrations to block the controversial Diablo Canyon nuclear plant.

Mr. Goldwater said: "My personal feeling is that Jerry Brown's time has come. He's been in office for six years and has done some good things, but by and large he's not been that great for the state. He can try to maneuver out of this fruit fly situation but I'm going to hold him accountable."

All Mr. Brown needs for a comeback, said Michael Ross, the Democratic majority leader of the state assembly, is a "context," a real campaign where identified opponents "start sniping at him and he gets out and starts fighting back."

Mr. Haas, a former aide to Mr. Brown's father, came out of retirement to help the younger Mr. Brown recover. Mr. Haas calls the polls "sort of moody... error is not what you'd call a lovable politician... but one-on-one, head-to-head, I don't think there is anybody who can touch him."

2 U.S. Diplomats Go to Pakistan To Discuss Arms Aid, Afghanistan

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — As Nikolai P. Firyubin, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, ended a two-day visit here Thursday and flew to New Delhi, two U.S. missions were arriving for talks on economic aid and the fighting in Afghanistan.

At the same time, the Pakistani government denied news accounts that it had rejected an Afghan proposal for peace talks and there was a report that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India had declined a Soviet invitation to visit Moscow.

What has brought urgency to the movement is a scheduled debate in the U.S. Congress next month on ways to augment deliveries of advanced weapons to Pakistan. In addition, the issue of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is on the agenda of the coming session of the UN General Assembly.

As Mr. Firyubin left, a statement said his talks with Foreign Ministry officials had centered on Soviet-Pakistani relations, the General Assembly agenda and the international situation. Pakistani officials had little to say on the tone of the talks, but they were eager not to appear confrontational.

'Mutual Trust'
"We in Pakistan attach the greatest importance to our relations with the Soviet Union," said a government spokesman. "We desire to build our ties on the basis of mutual trust, cooperation and equality." He added that reports of the rejection of an Afghan peace initiative were "misleading and tendentious."

The Afghan initiative, timed to coincide with the Soviet official's visit here, waived prior objections to Pakistani insistence that any talks must include Iran. Having denied reports of rejecting the package, Pakistan's official position is that it is awaiting a text to study the proposal.

Privately, well-placed Pakistanis say there is no likelihood of a breakthrough, either on a formula for talks on Afghanistan or on altering Pakistan's aloof posture toward Moscow. Some sources say Pakistan is seeking greater flexibility. Opening channels for talks with the Soviet Union is said to enhance Pakistan's claim to non-alignment. Diplomats also suggested that by hinting at accommodation with Moscow, Pakistan is reinforcing its message to Washington.

That message is simple. It asks that the U.S. government do whatever it must to gain the congressional approval required for restoring economic aid and selling military supplies to Pakistan.

There are essentially two packages. The first, involving \$3.2 billion of military sales credits and economic assistance, requires modification of the so-called Glenn amendment, which bars such aid to countries unwilling to give

credible assurances that they are not trying to obtain nuclear arms. To bypass this roadblock, the Reagan administration is pressing for congressional action to bring the amendment in line with the Symington amendment, which permits such sales if the president declares them to be in the national interest.

Debate on the administration proposal is to begin next month in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Pakistan is watching closely and pushing for passage. In New Delhi, where the government has expressed fears that the arms could be used against India, a diplomatic effort is being made to thwart passage or at least to limit the ultimate arms package.

The second package at issue is direct cash sales of military equipment. Cash sales are not linked to the issue of potential nuclear arming, but, in view of the money involved, perhaps \$750 million, they can be blocked if both houses of Congress vote to do so within 30 days after the president approves the sales.

The military shopping list in both packages has not fully been decided on by the Pakistanis, though they have pressed for early delivery of F-16 jet fighters. This plane is worrisome to the Indians, who contend it is a generation ahead of any plane in the larger Indian Air Force.

Within the last week, the Indians announced the acquisition of Soviet MiG-25 fighters, which are at least equal to the F-16s and have talked with a French delegation about purchasing the latest Mirage. Meanwhile, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said Monday during a visit to New Delhi that the sale of jets and other arms to Pakistan did not pose a threat to India. Mrs. Gandhi disagreed.

Scheduled to arrive here Friday, Mrs. Kirkpatrick will tour Afghan refugee camps after discussions with Pakistani officials. The head of the other U.S. delegation, M. Peter McPherson, head of the Agency for International Development, visited a camp Thursday.

Mr. McPherson is holding talks about the economic package to be put together if Congress eliminates the limitation related to Pakistan's nuclear weapons quest. Before he left Washington, he was quoted as saying: "It is a little delicate. I am going to Pakistan and may talk out something that Congress has not yet approved."

The final flourish in the diplomatic choreography involved Mr. Firyubin's departure for New Delhi. He had not been scheduled to go there, and there was no explanation for the detour.

Afghan Rebels Reject Talks
NEW DELHI (AP) — Rebel groups within Afghanistan have branded as unchanged and unacceptable the recent proposals from Moscow and Kabul aimed at opening talks with neighboring countries on ending the Soviet military presence in their country, according to a report reaching here Friday.

A dozen insurgent groups operating in and around Kabul have denounced the overtures in leaflets clandestinely circulated in the Afghan capital, saying, "there is no difference between this proposal and one issued months ago."

The leaflets objected that Kabul and Moscow were demanding negotiations that would confer formal recognition of President Babrak Karmal's Afghan government, which they said "is imposed on the people of Afghanistan by the Russians."

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Berets' Role in Libya Is Denied

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent who was indicted last year on charges of illegally exporting explosives to Libya, has denied in an affidavit "any allegations that the Green Berets he recruited were used to train terrorists in that country."

The New York Times, citing information from U.S. government investigators, reported recently that Mr. Wilson had set up the terrorist operation in a deal closed in 1976 with the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

Mr. Wilson, in an interview broadcast Thursday with ABC News in Tripoli, Libya, said he recruited Green Berets but that they were used to teach "low-level" army tactics. Four former Green Berets he hired are still working in Libya, Mr. Wilson said.

The explosive timers he supplied to Libya, he said, were "meant to be used harmlessly" in the training of military forces.

The Times had reported that the involvement of Green Berets in Libyan training operations began on July 21, 1977, when Luke F. Thompson, then a Special Forces master sergeant, was recruited by a man who identified himself as Patsy Loomis.

Sgt. Thompson, who was to recruit several other Green Berets, said he had thought at first that they were to infiltrate Libya and that the project had been approved by the CIA.

Mr. Wilson responded in the television interview to Sgt. Thompson's statements. "I would have to say to his face he's a loudmouth, a liar and we are well rid of him," Mr. Wilson said. "First of all, I don't think this country [Libya] is training any terrorists, let alone the Green Berets training them."

He said that a Swiss company, which he declined to identify, hired the Green Berets "on behalf of the Libyan government to do low-level training of their... all-military people... squad instruction on fire maneuver... just advising at a very basic level."

The CIA revealed in Washington on Wednesday that two agents who had been fired in 1977 for "lack of professionalism and judgment" had been dismissed for aiding Mr. Wilson in his dealings with the Libyans. The CIA spokesman, Dale Peterson, did not name the two agents, but other law enforcement sources identified them as Patsy Loomis and William Weisenburger.

Police in Spain Quell Riot in Madrid Prison
MADRID — Armed police quelled a riot by about 300 detainees in Madrid's main jail on Friday, prison officials said. The detainees barricaded themselves in a wing for young criminals, set a workshop ablaze, burned mattresses and broke windows. One warder was injured.

Police cordoned off the prison and officials said they feared the riot might be a cover for a mass escape. On Thursday, officials said they had discovered a 20-meter (65-foot) tunnel in the prison and that this led to the transfer of 104 alleged Basque separatist guerrillas to a prison in southern Spain.

DEATH NOTICE
ALFRED ERNER, a prominent lawyer Member of Bar Association in Buenos Aires and Jerusalem, founder and promoter of the plywood industry in various countries in Europe and Middle East, has passed away after a long illness in Paris at the age of 74.

1 of 2 Safes on the Andrea Doria Is Brought to Surface by Divers

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Divers expecting to recover at least a million dollars in cash and valuables from the sunken Andrea Doria off Nantucket Island have brought to the surface one of the two safes they were hunting.

The salvage team does not plan to open the safe, however, until it broadcast a documentary it is producing that is to examine why the Italian ocean liner sank. It had been reputed to be virtually unsinkable, even in a severe accident, but 11 hours after a collision with the Swedish ocean liner Stockholm on July 25, 1956, the Andrea Doria foundered in 225 feet of water about 45 miles (72 kilometers) off Nantucket, with the loss of 51 lives.

"We have the safe up on board covered, soaking in a tank of salt water to preserve it," Kenneth Wilkerson, captain of the support ship Sea Level 11, said Friday in a radio-telephone interview. He said that the safe, which had been used by the Bank of Rome branch office on the ship, was "a pretty good shape."

The expedition is being led by Peter Gumbel, a filmmaker and department store heir. Capt. Wilkerson said that the expedition leaders would open the safe on live television after the documentary is broadcast. "We don't know what's inside, and we really don't care that much," he said. "The basic project is the film."

The Bank of Rome safe, measuring about 3 feet by 5 feet by 2 feet, was found Wednesday on the fender deck. Divers were still seeking the purse's safe, believed to be on the same deck. The two safes are believed to contain between \$1 million and \$4 million in jewelry, silver and cash.

Experts have differed on whether the Gumbel expedition would be allowed to keep what is found aboard the Andrea Doria.

Reagan Tells Supporters MX Project Will Proceed

By Jay Matthews
Washington Post Service
SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — President Reagan, asked about placement of the MX missile, told cheering Republicans at a fund-raiser, "I don't know where we're going to put it, but we're going to have it."

The president, speaking at the gathering Thursday night, quickly followed that by saying "a decision has not been made yet" on options for basing the missile.

Mr. Reagan, who has become fond of these quick give-and-take sessions with admirers, seemed to be in an expansive mood after another week at his mountaintop ranch. The \$250-a-plate reception was held at an estate in northern Santa Barbara.

In other comments, Mr. Reagan sneered at the Federal Reserve System for maintaining high interest rates, reminiscent about the gold standard and needed Edmund G. Brown Jr., the governor of California and a Democrat, for his handling of the Mediterranean fruit fly crisis.

Rates Are 'Harding'
When a woman in the crowd of 1,200 identified herself as a real estate agent and asked about high interest rates, Mr. Reagan said: "The Federal Reserve System is independent, and they are hurting us in what we are trying to do as much as they are hurting everyone else."

The president said consumers must suffer high rates as long as the U.S. government borrows heavily to finance a large deficit, but said that he hoped rates would "be coming down before the end of the year."

After the session, Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, emphasized that Mr. Reagan's remarks should be interpreted as criticism of interest rates, not the Federal Reserve.

Another questioner asked if interest rates might come down to 3 percent if the United States returned to the gold standard.

Mr. Reagan said he was "old enough to remember" when inflation was at 3 percent and "we were on the gold standard." Then he quickly added, "I don't have the answer to that," and noted that a commission was studying possible effects of a return to basing paper currency firmly on gold.

Brown Is Criticized
Referring to the fruit fly crisis, Mr. Reagan said: "I remember when I was running for governor the first time, and they were hav-

Carter Says China Leaders Are Reassured on U.S. Ties

By James Sterba
New York Times Service
PEKING — After months of worrisome "deviation," the Reagan administration appears to have succeeded in reassuring Peking that it will abide by commitments made when China and the United States normalized diplomatic relations, former President Jimmy Carter said Friday.

After three days of talks, Mr. Carter said he found Peking's leaders totally committed to deepening U.S.-Chinese relations and reassured by a succession of prominent U.S. visitors, including Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., that Mr. Reagan intended to adhere to agreements made during the Carter administration.

The former president, who is on a 10-day visit here, flew Friday to Xian to visit ruins of the Qin dynasty, where thousands of clay soldiers and horses are being unearthed around the tomb of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, who died in B.C. 210. When his vice president, Walter F. Mondale, visited the site in 1979, some Chinese explained that it was an early example of Chinese human rights because Emperor Qin ordered the burial of clay statues instead of the live soldiers they represented.

No Doubts Detected
At an airport news conference Friday, Mr. Carter said: "I have not detected among the Chinese leaders any quandary about the Reagan policy because, apparently, Secretary Haig explained it pretty well."

Thursday, the deputy chairman of the Communist Party, Xiaoping Deng, China's most powerful leader, said he hoped U.S.-Chinese relations would continue to develop "instead of stagnating." Asked if the latter had or could happen, Mr. Carter said: "I think stagnation is too strong a word."

He added: "During the campaign in 1980 and perhaps early in 1981, there seemed to be a deviation from the normalization commitments. But my own assessment now is that the policy of the present administration is compatible with the agreement consummated between me and Deng Xiaoping at the time of normalization."

During the normalization talks, Mr. Carter said, China opposed further U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, but agreed to proceed with normalization clearly understanding that the United States intended to continue "prudent" supplies of defensive arms to the island. The U.S. side understood, he said, that China would attempt to resolve its differences with Taiwan "peacefully and with patience."

"My own belief is that we should still be patient and that any arms sales to Taiwan should certainly not pose any threat whatsoever to the mainland," he said.

Taiwan's Resolve
Mr. Carter said no time limit was set on such arms supplies. Chinese officials have objected to such sales not because they threaten the mainland, but because they tend to harden the resolve of Taiwan's rulers against any rapprochement with the mainland.

While they protested only mildly about arms deliveries to Taiwan during Mr. Carter's term in the White House, Chinese officials have authorized angry press reaction to the mere suggestion of such continued sales by President Reagan.

Hong Kong Population
The Associated Press
HONG KONG — Hong Kong's estimated population in June this year stood at 5,154,100, up 0.7 percent from December last year, the Census and Statistics Department announced Friday.

While they protested only mildly about arms deliveries to Taiwan during Mr. Carter's term in the White House, Chinese officials have authorized angry press reaction to the mere suggestion of such continued sales by President Reagan.

Malaysian Island Adjusts To Influx of 'Boat People'

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service
PULAU BIDONG, Malaysia — At the height of the outflow of "boat people" from Vietnam, this island off the coast of eastern Malaysia became a symbol of the magnitude of the problem and the depth of the refugees' misery.

Pulau Bidong is a barren island, no more than a steep hill plunging into the sea except on the side facing the mainland, which afforded a narrow strip of barren land on which people could put up ramshackle shelters of branches, packing cases and plastic sheeting. By mid-1979, more than 40,000 refugees were crowded together in poverty here — and giving thanks that they had reached safety.

The Malaysian government's capacity to handle the refugees was outstripped by the onrush of people, who were mainly ethnic Chinese. And in this conservative Malay region, in which there had been a delicate racial balance between Malays and ethnic Chinese, the government was hard put to protect the refugees from local hostility.

Malaysia was also deeply worried that the flow would never stop and that the United States and other nations would be unwilling to take in so many refugees.

Medicine Scarce
The refugees lived without toilets, with few wells — and those yielding water unfit to drink — and with their food supply dependent on deliveries by boats that would sometimes not brave the choppy seas. There were more than 80 refugee doctors at one time, but medicine and equipment was scarce.

The refugees felt neglected and cut off, even from mail. Their numbers continued to mount, and few left for new homes. Their leaders and refugee officials feared that the intensely crowded and unsanitary conditions, combined with a low state of nutrition, exposed them to a grave risk of epidemic.

In July, 1979, the turning point came. News coverage of the huge exodus, which was provoked by Vietnam's expulsion of its Chinese minority, increased international pressure both against the Hanoi government and on Western governments to raise their refugee quotas. That month, President Jimmy Carter doubled the American quota to 168,000 Indochinese a year, and a UN-sponsored international conference extracted an implicit Vietnamese assurance that the outflow would stop.

Today, Pulau Bidong shelters fewer than 9,000 refugees, or about half the monthly arrival rate in the

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Equal-Time in Poland

Solidarity, which began life as an incipient trade union a year ago in a Gdansk shipyard, has turned into a broadly based and powerful force for social and political change. Its struggles are no longer the basic battles of workers for higher wages and better working conditions. Solidarity is fighting for control of the workplace, with all that implies for control of the economy: it is fighting for democratization of the political process at the local and national levels, and it is fighting for the abolition of censorship and the end of government control of the media.

With Solidarity's first national congress scheduled to begin Sept. 5, it is the last item that has come into sharpest focus. The union, which we continue to call it for lack of a better description, seems determined to prevent the government media from distorting Solidarity's accomplishments and aspirations. To do that, Solidarity is demanding editorial control of newspaper, radio and television coverage of the congress.

In other national contexts that would seem a high-handed request — rather like the Democratic Party, or the AFL-CIO, demanding the right to decide what may and may not be published about their deliberations. Imagine the hue and cry in the United States should such an unlikely event occur. But Poland is not the United States. Things have changed, but not so much that Solidarity is wrong to fear that the government-controlled

press would give it something less than a fair shake.

Nevertheless, Solidarity is treading on dangerous ground. It is telling the Polish people, trust us, we will tell you the whole truth about ourselves. That is a lot to ask, even for an organization that has earned as much respect and good will from the people as Solidarity has. The union, after all, has factions. There will be disagreements about how to proceed in key areas such as worker self-management. There are bound to be clashes over the proper relationship between the union and the government. Like any political body, Solidarity will want to keep some of this to itself. In fact, a Solidarity official said the leadership would oppose live television coverage of the congress. The government media, on the other hand, would be delighted to report it.

There is an alternative that is better than letting Solidarity be the sole arbiter of what is and what is not printed or broadcast. Solidarity should provide its own coverage, to be distributed along with the government's coverage. It should ask for access to government printing and broadcasting facilities to present its version of the proceedings on an equal-time, equal-space basis. Then the Polish people will be able to decide for themselves what to believe. And Solidarity will not be vulnerable to charges of hiding the truth and muzzling the media.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Noose Loosens

For August, the weather is good and so is the news. To recognize how good, one need only think back two summers:

Jimmy Carter, shaken, came down from Camp David to lay out new energy policies. The public was angry and agitated about gasoline. People were getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning to wait in service station lines. Tempers exploded; one California driver in a gas line supposedly threatened a pregnant woman at gunpoint. And there were mutterings about larger violence. Some said America should consider the possibility of seizing Arab oilfields. We all were learning, in the most personal ways, how tight was the noose — how dependent the United States is on imported oil.

Already, those concerns seem nearly antique. Gasoline shortage? Today there is a worldwide oil glut. Cracks are opening in OPEC. Nigeria has just announced a \$4-a-barrel price reduction, the biggest ever by a member of the cartel, and no one would be very surprised if other producers soon offered similar cuts.

For all the rash talk then about military action, the new climate has come about because of a far more effective and responsible weapon: conservation. When something suddenly costs much more, people find ways to use less of it — which is why Mr. Carter deserves credit for ordaining the decontrol of oil prices, and why Ronald Reagan does too, for speeding it up.

Consumers in the United States, and worldwide, are using much less oil. In August, 1979, the United States was importing about 8.5 million barrels of oil a day, and Mr. Carter insisted the figure would never go that high again.

Sure enough, this month, the figure is 5.2 million barrels. Not only is that a drop of 39 percent in two years; it means that this year, at current prices, the United States will have to send about \$40 billion less to foreign producers.

There has been similar conservation around the world. In 1979, all the OPEC countries were exporting about 31 million barrels a day. Now they are exporting only a bit more than 21 million. With that much surplus capacity, the world can breathe a little easier about the potentially strangling effects of another crisis like the revolution in Iran.

This is not all unrelieved good news. The rapid drop in the U.S. demand for imported oil is partly attributable to the sluggish growth of the economy. Though the oil glut might cushion the disruptive effect of a crisis, we will remain vulnerable, in a geographical sense, as long as half of the world's petroleum comes from the Gulf.

The energy crisis is far from over; there is no reason to feel triumphant. But for once, for the moment, it is possible to feel good.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Health Records

Government health agencies now can, and do, keep detailed health records of millions of Americans. By means of computers and microfilm, information including cause of death, occupational exposures, diet, drug use, reproductive history and so forth, can be stored on a scale unthinkable until now. There are huge listings for cancer and occupational disease, and there is now a U.S. National Death Index. This mass of information can be a researcher's gold mine. But the existence of the files also poses ethical and legal questions that have not been resolved.

The particular advantage of such data is that it can pinpoint answers before anyone knows how to ask the right questions. Asbestos, for instance, was found to be the cause of disabling lung disease through the study of this kind of information, rather than through the study of the condition itself. As in this case, or in the case of most cancers, if the biological causes of a disease are unknown, or if there is a long latent period between exposure to the disease-causing agent and appearance of the disease, such data banks can be the only way to uncover the link between a disease and its cause.

These medical records are thus a powerful tool whose potential has only just begun to be tapped. But their existence may also impose ethical responsibilities beyond — and often in conflict with — those associated with medical research. If a particular chemical or type of behavior is found to be hazardous, must those whose names are in a file be informed? What if the connection is only tentative, or if there is nothing the individual can do about it except to worry? Is it doing anyone a favor to provide such information, especially when stress itself is known to be a

powerful contributor to sickness? Is it ethical to provide notification without also providing medical follow-up? And if that is required, what if the costs of providing it are so great that it becomes impossible to collect the information in the first place? Then, clearly, everyone loses.

Deciding who should have access to the data raises a different set of questions. Government agencies collecting this kind of information have an unusual exemption from the Internal Revenue Service law that otherwise keeps taxpayers' records strictly private, but they do not have a corresponding exemption from the Freedom of Information Act. FOIA requests can easily invade personal privacy that medical researchers normally take great pains to protect. Premature release of data — by those with business or other interests to pursue — can cause public confusion, fear and economic losses.

In the wake of some notorious cases of government's irresponsibly declining to notify people of ailments inflicted on them — and often inflicted by government action — there is a tendency, which we share, to view such secret record keeping with suspicion. There is also something naturally repugnant in the government's knowing that an individual was exposed to a likely carcinogen and not telling him or doing anything else about it. But no one has yet figured out the proper guidelines for disclosure and notification where large-scale medical records are concerned. Maybe a limited-access, research-only policy is the wisest course. Certainly this is one rare case where a government task force could do some good.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 29, 1906

NEW YORK — The school authorities at Cleveland have planned a technical high school to prepare girls to become useful wives and care for a home. The instruction will be far more comprehensive than the cooking schools, and four years will be required to complete the course. The authorities disdain the ordinary cooking school, because the latter, they say, hardly fits a girl to become more than a servant. Their plan is to instruct the girls in every branch of household duties, including nursing babies and husbands. The authorities believe that the average Cleveland girl is nowadays sadly deficient in the practical knowledge of things that every future wife should know.

Fifty Years Ago
August 29, 1931

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The civilized world has long blindly believed that open, undisguised slavery no longer exists. The truth is just the opposite. There is slavery in Africa and there is slavery in Asia. The present ruler of Abyssinia, Haile Selassie I, is apparently sincerely desirous of suppressing the business and has forbidden it. But domestic slavery is legally established in Abyssinia, although Abyssinian bondsmen, who number 2 million — about one-fifth of the total population — can hold property and engage in profitable work on their own account. Haile Selassie declares himself in favor of manumission, but adds that to be properly effected it would consume time."

The Maltese Example: Fishing for Angels

By Flora Lewis

VALLETTA, Malta — Malta's feisty prime minister, Dominic Mintoff, has his own fight now with Libya's Col. Moammar Qadhafi, after years of mutually rewarding chummy. So he would like the United States to come to his aid. But there is a price. It implies a warning about the pitfalls for the United States in making arms handouts a key instrument of a foreign policy focused on global rivalry with the Russians.

Mr. Mintoff, who often uses temper tantrums as a tool of diplomacy, but can also use suave evasion, puts his case cannily. Malta is neutral, having ousted NATO from the naval base that was a historic British bastion in the Mediterranean. Situated in the narrow between Sicily and Libya, it played a crucial role for the Allies in World War II.

Negative Value
Now, because of technological advances, the island no longer offers great military advantage, but there is still a negative value in denying it as a base to a potential enemy. That would be all the more important if Libya goes through with its unlikely threat of giving the Soviet base facilities.

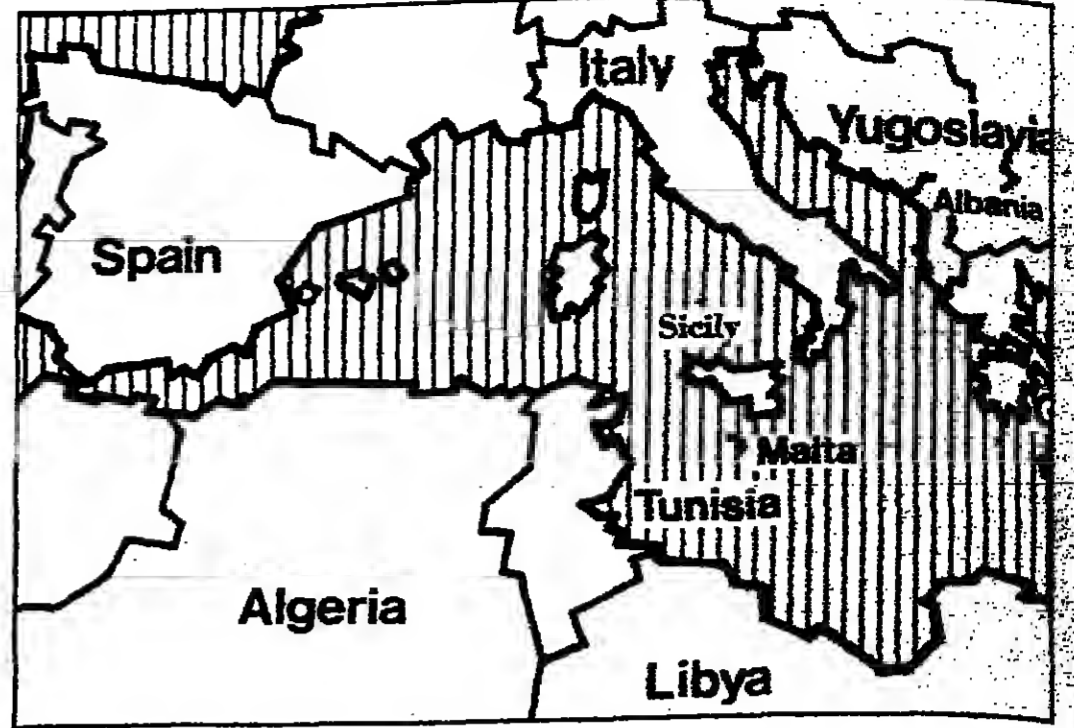
So Malta has asked the United States to "guarantee" its neutrality, making clear that it intends to put the same request to the Russians. Mr. Mintoff is deliberately sketchy about what he means by a guarantee, and seemed to consider it an impudence when I pressed him to say just what he meant.

However, he argues that it's in the interest of the United States for Malta to refuse military facilities to any country and to remain what he calls "quidistant" from the superpowers, so Washington should show "concrete" appreciation. He says he wants arms from East and West, refusing any specifics about what kind of threat he thinks Malta faces. By careful allusion, he suggests without actually saying so that he'll turn to the East alone, however, if the West doesn't come through.

Defenseless
Italy, for reasons that are not obvious, has already signed a vague guarantee agreement with Malta which, however, provides for a quite precise grant of \$80 million plus \$15 million in soft loans over five years ending in 1983. Mr. Mintoff's point is that the United States should do something similar since Italy might not be a fully reliable protector.

He has also asked France, Tunisia and Algeria for guarantees and claims to receive military "advice" from Yugoslavia. It is true, as he says, that Malta is now defenseless. But when he is asked what kind of arms he seeks, he mumbles about "preventing a coup, if anybody is foolish enough to make one."

The reference is evidently to Col. Qadhafi, whom Mr. Mintoff's supporters accuse of helping the opposition Christian Democratic leader Edie Feenech Adams. Mr. Feenech Adams did get Mr. Qadhafi to call of a boycott on Maltese exports which threatened jobs earlier this year, but that is only another example of the tricky response anybody who presumes to deal with Col. Qadhafi can expect.



The boycott, which included goods produced in Libyan-owned factories in Malta, was part of the punishment Col. Qadhafi imposed after his row with Mr. Mintoff last year. Libya also stopped other financial benefits and oil, which it had been selling Malta at its internal distribution price, a concession which amounted to a subsidy in return for Mr. Mintoff's effusive support for Col. Qadhafi and his attacks on the United States in international meetings.

Ostensibly, the two broke over Malta's attempt to drill for offshore oil while Libya claims exclusive rights to the seabed 200 miles from its coast, though Malta itself is only 150 miles away. But there seems to have been a more personal quarrel which both still keep secret. Observers think it was essentially that each man thought he

could outwit the other and get angry at finding himself being used.

In any case, Mr. Mintoff is fishing for new angels, preferably before elections due by next spring, and he points out that he has definitely improved relations with the United States.

That's all to the good. It would be even better if Mr. Mintoff acknowledged some similarity in his problem with Libya's offshore seabed claim and the U.S. problem with Libya's offshore air space claim. But he doesn't, shrugging off the U.S. response to attack by shooting down two Libyan planes as none of his concern. "We are not party to your dispute with Libya," he said.

And it's just as well that Mr. Mintoff's own experience offers another clear demonstration of what lies in store for Third World leaders who think they

can play with Col. Qadhafi without getting burned.

But Mr. Mintoff's attempt now to play off Washington and Moscow is also illustrating. He has made an agreement to let the Russians use the former NATO bunkering facilities, but he won't tell the price he gets.

The lesson of all this is that the United States is only offering itself for ransom when it says confronting the Russians is so important it will overlook local policies and ambitions in distributing its favors. And it is only feeding the problem when it establishes the provision of arms as the token of friendship.

The State Department isn't fooled by Mr. Mintoff, which is fine. Now that wisdom should be applied in other, far more sensitive crisis areas around the world.

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As Sicily Is Placed on the Drawing Board

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — During the August vacation period, which is almost sacred for Italians, the Foreign Affairs and Defense Commissions of the Parliament convened here in an extraordinary session. The hot issue on the agenda was the government's announcement that it has selected a site in Sicily for the installation of U.S.-made Cruise missiles.

The almost simultaneous news that the United States would begin neutron bomb production prompted a number of leftist parliamentarians to ask and obtain the inclusion of this item as well in the debate.

Nothing Happened
But, nothing happened. The government emerged almost without damage from a two-day debate, widely reported by the television. The parliamentarians rejoined the happy majority of their fellow citizens on the sun-flooded beaches of the peninsula. Italy's determination to carry out its commitments to NATO seems confirmed.

And even more. The site selected — Comiso, on the southern tip of Sicily — has an obvious politico-military significance. It points to the southern shores of the Mediterranean, which may be reached easily by the Cruise missiles.

At least three of the countries that will be under the potential threat of Sicily's missile base, Libya, Algeria and Syria, are connected, in different degrees, to the Soviet Union. In case of conflict, they may give powerful military assistance (providing air and naval bases and the missile launching sites which are under construction in Libya) to their protector or ally.

The strategic balance in the Mediterranean is being dangerously upset by the accumulation of sophisticated weapons in those countries.

Even though North Africa and the Middle East are outside the NATO area, they are high on the list of the Pentagon's concerns. One may deduce, therefore, that the present Italian government is not only a loyal NATO member, but a reliable ally

of the United States, because it supports Washington's policy, even outside the boundaries of the alliance.

This obviously does not please the strong Italian Communist Party. Two influential members of its Directorate, Sen. Paolo Bufalini and Gianni Corvetto, held a week of intensive talks in Moscow last July. After their return, the party's newspaper L'Unita, stepped up its campaign against Washington's military policy.

Public meetings are now being held throughout the country. Promoted by the local Communist sections, to protest against the installation of the U.S.-made missiles and against the neutron bomb.

Nobody can predict, yet, if the movement will gain momentum, as has the pacifist neutralist protest in Central Europe, but, if it does, it could have far-reaching consequences.

But another strategy is emerging. It seems to originate in the Italian left, although similar views are expressed in some sectors of the French Socialist Party.

In spite of West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's efforts to impose discipline upon his rank-and-file, a number of SPD leaders who oppose the present military policy of the United States might also choose, perhaps as a political expedient, to follow the trend.

The strategy consists of launching against the idea of an institutionalized European defense policy. This is an old aim of the European Federalists, which has been traditionally opposed by the extreme left in Western Europe. Yet the case for European unity still has a lot of sympathizers, and it could be politically rewarding to use it.

Instead of following President Reagan's adventurous policy, the argument runs, let's defend our genuine European interests and let's defend them with our own resources. A necessary corollary of such a political design is a fundamental review of the North Atlantic Treaty. The idea has already begun to circulate.

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After the Dogfight: Taking Measure of U.S. Muscle

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Granted it was August. But the ex cathedra chest-thumping and attendant hoopla over the battle of the Gulf of Sidra strikes this returning vacationer as a case of dog-days daffiness.

The more you consider its content, the likelier you are to agree with the first half of the analysis offered by former Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco: "The Libyan jet shoot-down [was] no more than a blip on the strategic and political radar screen of the Middle East and North Africa."

And the more you examine its context, the likelier you are to disagree with Mr. Sisco's broader judgment (widely shared) that "nevertheless [it] does mark a psychological and symbolic turnaround for the United States and eases the post-Vietnam War inhibitions against applying our power effectively."

U.S. Power

Mr. Sisco was right the first time: it was a "blip" — period. As for the "symbolic turnaround," I would argue just the opposite: A Yankee Doodle Dandy celebration of the shooting down of a couple of out-classed Libyan jets is a mark of national insecurity; of a leadership incapable of a true measure of U.S. power; of a nation still selling itself short.

Let us stipulate that Moammar Qadhafi is a homicidal maniac, without whom the world would be a safer, nicer place. Egypt's Anwar Sadat has him in about the right

perspective when he speaks of him as "that child, that mental case." Living next door, Mr. Sadat understands just what it does for Col. Qadhafi, in the circles he moves in, when he is elevated by U.S. rhetoric to the status of International Public Enemy No. 1.

Let us further stipulate that the Reagan administration quite rightly challenged Col. Qadhafi's crazy territorial claims, and that the Navy F-14s dealt skillfully with Libya's suicidal assault on the 6th Fleet.

Theme of Kennedy

But that is not the same thing as reading into this one-minute aerial skirmish, as so many commentators did, a loud clear message not just to Col. Qadhafi, but to the Russians, of "new steel," of a new readiness to uphold U.S. dignity and rights. The United States stands tall again — that recurrent theme was loudly encouraged, not to say incited by the administration itself.

"Let friend and foe alike," cried President Reagan (borrowing from the Kennedy Inaugural Address), "know that America has the muscle to back up its words." You would have thought the campaign was still on as the secretary of the Navy boasted that similar naval exercises throughout the Carter administration "did not go where we went this week. The Carter administration went out of its way to avoid encroaching on those limits."

That's baloney, as the commander of the Sixth Fleet, Vice Adm. William H. Rowden, made clear. Noting that "we have conducted similar exercises in the same general area in the past," Adm. Rowden said the latest exercise was "in fact, the ninth one conducted there since July, 1977 — the last one was held in September, 1980."

Now it is true that last September, according to two Carter men in a position to know (former Defense Secretary Harold Brown, and his deputy, Robert Komer), the Navy was put under wraps, with orders not to test the 200-mile limit claimed by Libya.

"I thought it would be foolish to risk an incident with Qadhafi, with Iran and Iraq at war, the hostage crisis, and the Arab-Israeli tensions," Mr. Komer recalls. "We

had enough going on." But Mr. Komer insists it was made clear that this was "a one-time proposition — the Libyans knew we were not waiving any rights or setting any precedent."

By way of underscoring the point, says Mr. Brown, U.S. reconnaissance planes at other times last year deliberately overflew the Gulf of Sidra waters claimed by Libya.

Finding the Money

Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Komer, incidentally, agree that the Reagan administration was right to reaffirm its own rejection of the Libyan territorial claim. But it is one thing to reassert a right, and quite another to transform a reflexive return of hostile fire under well-recognized "standard rules of engagement" into some grand restoration of U.S. military might.

This is all the more the case when you consider what the president was busy with just after he was flexing U.S. "muscle" on the deck of the carrier Constellation off the California coast.

He spent most of the rest of the week-long break in his vacation trying to figure out with his advisers just where the United States will find the money to buy its "muscle," he insists is needed to match the Soviet Union in military strength.

As Mr. Brown rightly notes, this, too, sends a message: "What the administration is really saying is that we are weaker than the Russians — but stronger than the Libyans." That's hardly a measure of U.S. power that this particular administration, above all, should want to celebrate.

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Letters

Galbraith Recalled

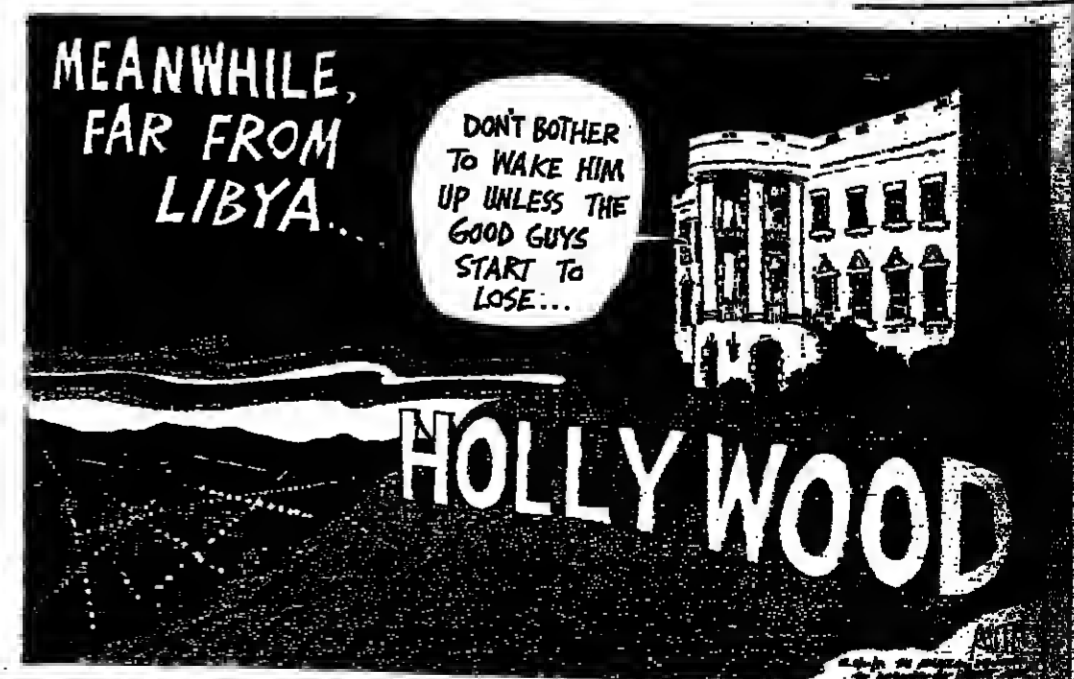
In his article "A Warning On Merger Mania," John K. Galbraith assumes his usual air of "detachment" toward "this merger and takeover frenzy," but recalling those Reith Lectures he delivered on the BBC Home Service in December 1966, I wonder whether the true state of his mind is today. While he told his radio audience in 1966 that the individual has been lost in the fury of the "new industrial revolution," he assured it that no one had to worry, somehow we all get fed, housed and clothed. For the "planning functions" of the State were a closely articulated set of functions which supplemented and filled the gaps in the planning of the modern large firm. Together they provided a comprehensive planning apparatus, which decided what people should have, then arranged that they get it, and that they would want it.

Besides, he explained, growth and security were guaranteed, no inflation and no deflation. Not only do the large corporations always make money, presumably the state is so opulent that by creating the illusion that money is wealth, it can make up the "shortcomings" of private enterprise by underwriting large risks and costs, supplying the specialized manpower required by modern technology and regulating "aggregate demand." Is it any wonder that to him the "two planning authorities" — the large corporations and the state — are so fundamentally alike that he can discern no "sufficient differentiations?"

But where, Oh where, is that growth and security (no inflation, no deflation) that he so clearly perceived in 1966?

RAYMOND V. MCNALLY.

London.



Arts
Travel
Leisure

Weekend

How Brook Nurtured His 'Cherry Orchard'

by Mel Gussow

PARIS — In his 38 years as a director, Peter Brook has often altered our way of looking at theater. His production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" banished the fairy dust encrusting the text and turned the play into a bright, white acrobatic carnival.

Working with both his international experimental company and the Royal Shakespeare Company, staging plays from Persepolis to Broadway, Brook has remained unpredictable. The range of his work is perhaps unmatched by that of any other contemporary director.

After playing four months to capacity audiences at the theater Les Bouffes du Nord, a somewhat derelict structure in a working-class district of Paris, "The Cherry Orchard" closed to make room for the director's next project, the opera "Carmen."

It was different from any other "Cherry Orchard" that I have seen, beginning with the starkness and simplicity of the setting. In the center of the stage was a large carpet, and on it were placed several cushions and a few straight-backed chairs.

Chekhov stripped of ornamentation and affection; there was not even a semblance of a tree in sight. The actors were thrown back on the words, as adapted by Jean-Claude Carrière, and on their own resources.

In lieu of scenery, the costumes were elaborate, each summarized its character. The few remaining properties assumed even greater metaphorical significance — the bouquet of keys that Varya, Ranevskaya's adopted daughter, wore at her waist became the badge of her office as supervisor of the family estate.

The production was a return to Chekhov's own vision. The evening was comic without being farcical, and it was immensely human — and an authentic ensemble piece. Other productions have centered on the conflict between Ranevskaya and Lopakhin, treated as a representative of the aggressive working man on the move.

In his essay on Chekhov, Vladimir Nabokov describes the Chekhovian intellectual, but he could have been speaking about Parry's Ranevskaya as someone "who combined the deepest human decency of which man is capable with an almost ridiculous inability to put his ideals and principles into action."

Niels Arestrop's Lopakhin was not the boorish rustic we often find in productions of "The Cherry Orchard," but a man of considerable sensitivity. When Trofimov tells him that he has the hands and the soul of an artist, the remark should not seem humorous or gratuitous. Lopakhin has suppressed the lyrical side of himself, but the instinct is there.

Ranevskaya's brother, Gav, shooting billiard balls into imaginary side pockets, was portrayed as a doddering old simpleton.

liard balls into imaginary side pockets, was portrayed as a doddering old simpleton. In a performance of remarkable tenderness, Michel Piccoli restored him to his position as an aging innocent and scrupulous wastrel, frittering away his life and his sister's resources. He is simply unable to function in a real world; even if he had the money, he would never be able to buy the estate. When the estate is lost, he offers his sister immediate consolation, trying to soothe her because he knows that her heart is shattering.

Even the minor characters achieved an inner importance — the maid Dnyasha, flirting with the idea of freedom, and Yasha, the big-city servant with illusions of position, already boasting a cigar and a bowler hat. In the final act — the play was staged without intermission — the carpet was thrown back and the stage was emptied of its few accoutrements. The house was ready for abandonment, and for formal old Firs, the most dignified member of the family. Exquisitely personified by Robert Murzeau, he delivered his final lines not as the last words of a man about to be entombed, but almost in a whisper, a quiet verbalization of the offstage cry of the falling trees.

Several days after seeing "The Cherry Orchard," I visited Brook in his Paris apartment. That apartment, which also serves as studio and rehearsal space, was almost as bare of furnishings as the stage at the Bouffes du Nord. In fact, his living room looked like the setting for his "Cherry Orchard."

We both sat on mattresses on the floor and took part in a free conversation. He began: "The reason 'The Cherry Orchard' touches people in extraordinary ways is because, as in any great work, behind it is a myth. This is a poem about life and death, an unending and change. Chekhov was writing it when he was dying. Knowing that he had a short time left, he felt a theme emerging: something loved has to be relinquished, disappointment has to be accepted. And he wrote it in a language that he forged for himself; it was not the language of Shakespeare or of Pushkin." Brook compared



Brook with Jean-Claude Carrière, who adapted Chekhov's play.

Chekhov, in his distillation of words and images, to such modernists as Beckett and Pinter. "While playing the specifics," he said, "we also try to play the myth — the secret play." One of his first problems was the choice of cast, whether to use the ensemble-trained performers in his international company or the Shakespeare-trained members of the RSC. He decided to take a third course, to put together a new company, drawing from various sources, including actors he had worked with and those with experience on the French stage. "The very basis of the international group is that anyone

can play anything. Blacks play whites and young play old. But there are degrees of obligation, correspondence and physique in Chekhov. Every actor has a different background and story, but they have several things in common: a degree of aptness physically and a level of competence with Chekhov. They are experienced professionals who have not lost their innocence, their knowledge of what first brought them into the theater. But I could not advertise: open call for innocent actors." Largely he had to go on instinct and recommendations. Two people came from his inter-

national company, his wife, Natasha Parry, who is equally adept at playing classics, and Maurice Bénichou, who also acted as assistant director. Some actors declined his offer because they felt a lack of identification with the material; there is no great French tradition of playing Chekhov. Others declined because they felt the roles were too small.

However, Piccoli, a major international film star, was one who was not at all disturbed at playing what might be considered a subordinate character. From the beginning, the director was clear that the roles were equal. "The audience has no way of telling who has the biggest part. It's like a family on Christmas day. After the day is over, one can ask, who spoke most and who spoke least?" One of the most difficult roles to cast was that of Firs. They could not find any aged French actor with experience of playing Chekhov. Finally, Brook's assistant asked, "Where is Robert Murzeau?" For years, Murzeau had been a popular stage actor in comedy roles. He was found living in retirement in the country. When he was asked to play Firs, he said gratefully, "The reason I went into the theater was to play Shakespeare and other classics. I've wanted to do Chekhov for nearly 60 years."

Rehearsals began in Brook's apartment with a lavish Russian dinner, prepared with the advice of the director's mother-in-law, who is Russian. It was a chance for the disparate actors to meet and to begin their immersion in Chekhov.

Rehearsals continued for 10 weeks. "For everyone to share the totality of the material, we would do improvisations, have discussions of the play and read Chekhov's stories. They would argue and attack one another. Gradually the cast assumed the play. To do a naturalistic play you have to respect the specificity of the period, place and social conditions, the demands of scenic language, which is like photographs of everyday life. But this is not a behavioral study. Meyerhold called it a 'symphony of a dance.' Brook approached it as a 'theatrical movement purely played.' "From the start, I wanted to avoid sentimentality, a false Chekhovian manner that is not in the text. This is not gloomy, romantic, long and slow. It's a comic play about real life."

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In Duesseldorf, a Young Museum Director Works Hard to Paint the Nazi Past Black

by Helen Lion

DUESSELDORF — This is a city of impressive art galleries and expensive restaurants, of elegant women and a shopping district to match. It is also the town of Dr. Wieland Koenig, a young German with a long memory.

His good looks, easy-going air and hearty laugh are deceptive. The man is anything but a bon vivant. Koenig is striving to realize a self-imposed mission: to remind his fellow Germans of their past and to guard against future horrors.

But rather than hunt down the perpetrators of the Nazi regime, he has set out to immortalize the artistic idiom of the Düsseldorf citizens who opposed it. It all began some months ago when a group of influential Düsseldorf rightists proposed Arno Breker, official sculptor to Adolf Hitler, as the person to construct a long-overdue memorial to Heinrich Heine, the city's most renowned son.

"If Breker sculpts a Heine memorial, then I have nothing more to do here," Koenig told the city leaders, threatening to resign from his position as director of the Städtisches Museum, Düsseldorf's historical art museum.

Breker did not get the assignment. The affair brought Koenig a wave of personal harassment, including threatening letters and midnight telephone calls — but he also got municipal backing.

As a sign of appreciation for his stand, the city fathers presented him with a terracotta group statue that has since been on prominent display in his museum.

Koenig resolved to forget out Düsseldorf "resistance art." Slowly, thoroughly, assiduously, he is assembling a series of exhibitions he calls "Resistance Rather Than Conformity in Düsseldorf." Many of the works were burned by the Nazis, many of their creators were banished, tortured and killed.

Koenig has become a kind of art detective. So far, the names of some 15 resistance artists have emerged, including Ludwigs, Kralik, Barz, Levin, Pankok, Brueck, Lanterbach. The strong message of the art works so far uncovered is reinforced by a high aesthetic caliber — thanks to Koenig's meticulous standards. (He studied classical architecture and art history in Münster, Munich and London, has worked in museums in New York and Düsseldorf and is an active member of ICOM, the International Council of Museums.)

Recent events have strengthened Koenig's resolve to pursue his mission. "The protracted Maidanek trial in Düsseldorf that recently meted out less-than-satisfactory justice to Nazi criminals demonstrates once again the impotence of the Federal Republic in dealing with the most terrible chapter in our history," he says. "In the Städtischem safe we have preserved a piece of soap made in Maidanek of the human fat of victims murdered there. This kind of object cannot easily be exhibited..."

So he goes in quest of these murdered men and women's artistic legacy.

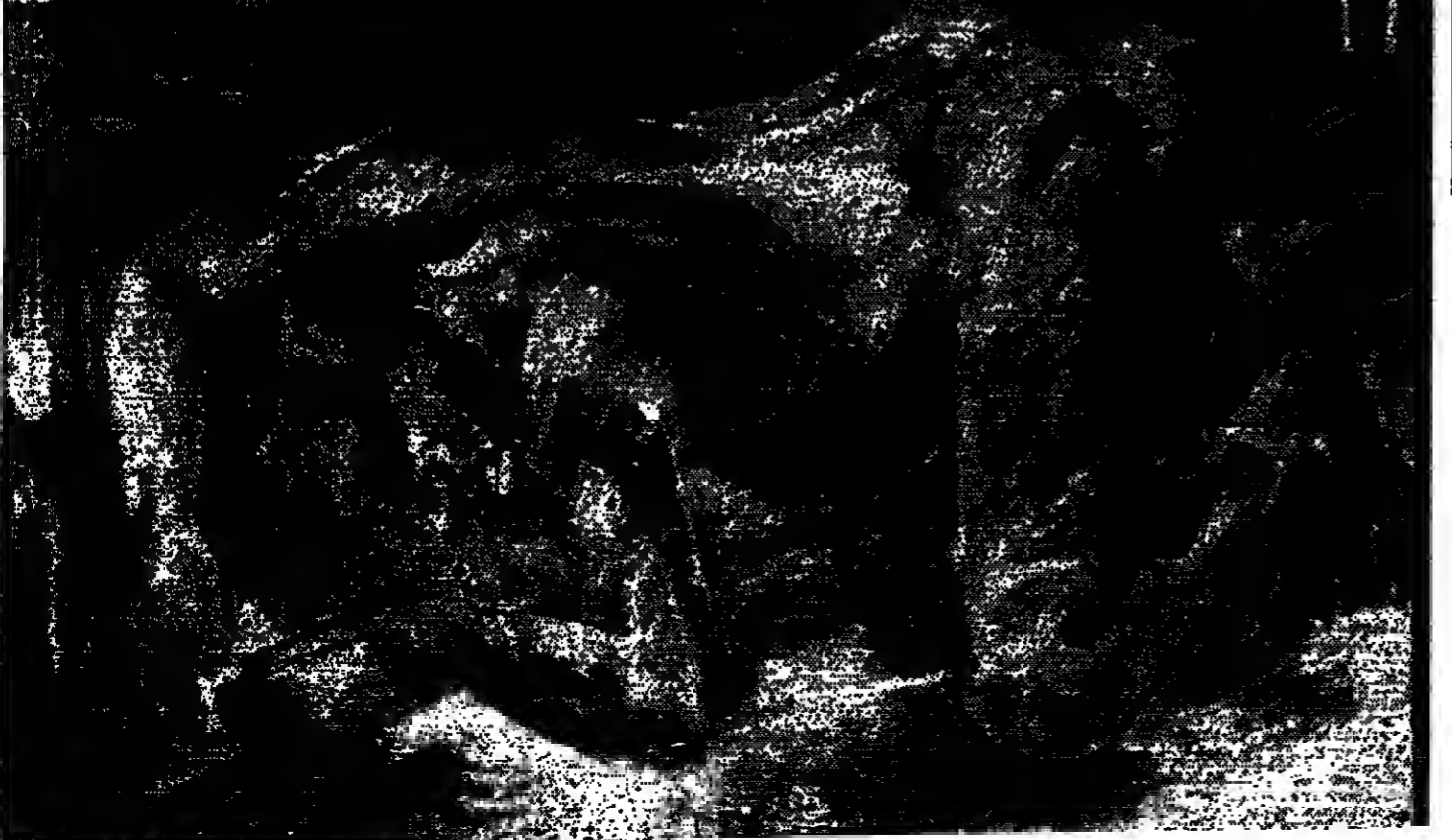
Opening on Sept. 2, in honor of what would have been his 80th birthday, is an exhibition of the extant works of Julio Levin, a Jewish artist active in Düsseldorf from 1919 to 1933, when the Nazis forbade him to work and to exhibit. Levin was a leading member of the "Young Rhineland" and the "Rhineland Secession" movements.

Between 1933 and 1936 Levin was alternately imprisoned and doing forced labor, such as working in a cemetery. He then taught art in the Jewish school in Düsseldorf and later in Berlin; Koenig has uncovered some of these children's paintings and plans to show them in a future exhibition.

Traces of Julio Levin, the man, disappeared in a deportation transport to Auschwitz in May, 1943. Efforts were made to save his art — with partial success. A friend, Mirka Monjuai, the wife of an artist later killed by the Nazis, began secretly and systematically packing Levin's favorite canvases for shipment to safety. At the same time, Monjuai hid a number of his paintings with fishermen on the Baltic. These are the only paintings left since the case with the packed canvases was destroyed by fire shortly before the war's end.

"Job," a large oil of a broken man scratching the earth with his fingers, was painted by Levin (described by those who knew him as a great optimist and believer in humanity) in 1933-4. This was a little while after he was released from prison and heard from an artist friend how he and others had been mistreated in the city's torture cellars. The painting has been called "a self-portrait of a bitter future."

Levin was the fourth artist to be shown in the museum's series of resistance artists. The third was Carl Lanterbach, whose oils, chalks, charcoal and pen and ink drawings were on show last spring. One of his 1944 charcoal drawings is an important document. Titled "Concentration Camp Prisoners During Cleaning Detail After a Bomb Attack on Fingertstrasse in Düsseldorf," it gives the lie to those who say they never knew about such things.



"Job," painted in 1933-4 by Julio Levin just after his release from prison.

Irwin Shaw Celebrates

by Calla Corner

KLOSTERS, Switzerland — Irwin Shaw hadn't slept well the night before because his publisher had phoned at midnight from New York to tell him that his latest novel, "Bread Upon the Waters," had just been chosen by the Book of the Month Club.

But that winter day Shaw still managed to work in the morning, tackle the ski slopes, stop for lunch with friends and talk for a few hours in the afternoon about himself. Shaw didn't say so, but he was celebrating his continuing success, the fact that he can still ski well after a hip operation and that, at age 68, he is still on top and going strong. There's a lot of an Irwin Shaw hero in Irwin Shaw, the macho, driven writer about macho, driven men.

"The critics say I should quit writing novels and stick to short stories," Shaw shouts from the kitchen as he looks for some apple juice. "I guess they think I'm getting too prolix. Even a friend asked me if I really had so much to say anymore. 'No,' I told him, 'it's pure egoism.'" Shaw lets out a sigh as he sits down with his apple juice. "I wouldn't know what to do anyway. I can't ski all day."

Shaw's previous novel, "The Top of the Hill" was not a critical success, even though it sold well and a bad movie was made from it. Shaw won't be remembered for that book's hero, Michael — a young New Yorker driven by a suicidal urge to acrobatic skiing, parachuting and hang gliding — as he will be for his other Michael (and for that matter, Noah and Christian) in "The Young Lions," his first and immediately successful novel, written in 1948 and made into a very good movie.

Although Shaw never rereads his novels ("After you've spent a few years on a book, you've had it," says Shaw, who does admit to rereading his short stories), he obviously reads reviews. And he can't have written as much as he has about the universal irony of human experience and remain immune to criticism. Nor is he going to stop writing while he's so far ahead.

The television series of "Rich Man, Poor Man" really put Shaw ahead. The series was not only a compulsive, engrossing weekly event around the world but also boosted sales of his other novels (which are printed in 20 languages) and inspired new printings of the short stories that he wrote for The New Yorker, Esquire and Playboy in the 1950s and 1960s. The series also led to a revival of some of his plays, much to his surprise, and got British television interested in making 90-minute shows based on some of his short stories.

Shaw won't say what he thinks is his best book nor did he want to discuss "Bread Upon the Waters," which has just appeared. Publishers Weekly says it is Shaw's finest novel since "Rich Man, Poor Man" and that it is "a story of what happens to a loving, self-reliant American family when a powerful and wealthy man uses his influence on their behalf, and in the process changes their lives." In The New York Times Book Review, Shaw's new novel was praised as the work of "a thorough professional, a word used here with admiration and respect."

Shaw is willing to discuss his professionalism. "As you get older, nothing is black and white anymore," he says. "I find it very hard to write a complete villain now. But my technique gets better."

It took Shaw three years to write "Bread Upon the Waters," his 11th novel, and he has already started the 12th. "I've got 600 pages of notes that I've been collecting for this book for the last 30 years," says Shaw, "and it will probably take me as long as it did the last." He works in the morning for four or five hours and then, in the winter, heads for the surrounding slopes. It was the writer Peter Viertel who introduced him to Klosters back in



Shaw, now working on his 12th novel.

1956. Viertel was living there with his wife Deborah Kerr, and he told Shaw to come and learn how to ski. Shaw, who did some skiing in Vermont when he was a youngster, now starts to reminisce about the old wood bindings and leather straps and the bitterly cold New England slopes.

"Well, I came to see Peter and that was that," says Shaw, who had lived in Paris, Rome, the Basque country and a few other places when he decided to go back to Europe after World War II. He took a chalet near the Viertels and started to really appreciate the long, powdery runs for which Klosters is famous. "It was a very bad learner," Shaw says with a laugh. "The better athlete you are, the worse your habits for skiing. I played quarterback for Brooklyn College, you know."

Shaw now lives in the middle of town because he got "fed up digging out my friends' cars," and stays put most of the winter. He has a house in Southampton on Long Island, where he goes for the summer until August. "When it gets too crowded" and a lot of "Bread Upon the Waters" was written there. He says that he does not find it difficult to write from a remote Swiss valley about Americans and naturally has put into his books some of the characters he has met in Klosters. "You know, living in a small town you get a lot of material. People tell me their problems, I know who's getting married, who's sleeping with whom, who's having babies, who's getting divorced, and who's dying."

He says he always wanted to be a writer and was getting encouraging letters from The New Yorker at 17, even before his English teacher noticed his talent at Brooklyn College. "In 1934 I was starting and would have taken any job," he recalls. "Then a friend who was writing radio soap operas suggested that I could do that just as well as he. Suddenly I was writing three hour-long plays a week for the fat salary of \$340. That's like \$3,400 now!" Shaw started to write plays and movie scripts and then was drafted in 1943. He saw action in Africa, Italy and France and was for a time a combat photographer. "You remember the scene in 'The Young Lions' when Brandt enters Paris and starts taking pictures?" he asks. "Well, that was me." There is more of the author throughout the book: "The Japanese mowing the lawn outside Whitacre's room when the bomb drops on Pearl Harbor and Whitacre goes down and confronts him? That really happened. I was on the West Coast working for Hollywood." Shaw switches to white wine as the sun sets behind the Alps. He becomes the rewarded storyteller he mentions in his preface to "God Was Here But He Left Early" — "filling the need of humanity... escaping from the laws of consistency," laughing and enjoying what he says has been "purely and simply luck."



Dr. Wieland Koenig.

Level Thinking on the Slant

by Alan Levy

ALPBACH, Austria — Alpach, in the Tirol Alps some 35 miles from Innsbruck, is a town on the tilt. The barn is on stilts and cows graze almost vertically on steep slopes; nothing is straight, nothing is level, all is askew. Even one's thinking becomes slightly vertiginous... What better setting for a think tank?



for the late writer Thomas Wolfe, a native of the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina. On a grand tour of Europe, the 6-foot-6-inch novelist decided to tarry in the Tirol and asked a travel agency in Innsbruck if it knew a place with a bed big enough for his body.

ly in the primitive Böglerhof, cased the Galtenberg (altitude 7,953 feet), the highest mountain of the Kitzbühel range, and wrote home to his mother that the Alpach Valley had "some of the most beautiful mountains and villages" he had ever seen.

Though Alpach's first formal intellectual discourse was punctuated by the squawks of chickens, which sometimes took the floor, the 80 participants convened daily in Mayor Moser's Böglerhof. But there were only 48 guest beds in all of Alpach, so the 32 others had to commute the two miles to Imer Alpach on foot. The following year, Otto Molden and Simon Moser institutionalized their innovation as the Austrian College and today Molden, still resident at 63, is known as "Mr. Alpach" even though he is based in Vienna.

'Otto Molden and Simon Moser wanted to establish a center of vigorous international intellectual activity in a contemplative setting sealed off from the real world and its pressures by a cordon sanitaire of mountains.'

rence S. Eagleburger and Treasury official Timothy McNamara, all of whom kept assuring Alpach that the United States will not leave Europe in the lurch militarily or economically, while concerned European hands were wrung by OECD Secretary General J.E. van Lennep and EEC President Gaston Thorn, who has been coming to Alpach since his student days.

A Paris Restaurant by Way of London

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Friends told Frenchman Pierre Martin it couldn't be done. They dared him: "Sure, you run successful French restaurants in London. Come to Paris and see what happens."

It's an all-you-can-eat fish dinner you're after. Le New Port may be the finest. Following the formula that has made the 7-year-old, La Croisette a success, Le New Port offers a 130-page menu (plus drinks) that includes an antipasto, main courses, salad, dessert and coffee. Come what may, you're hungry, have a craving for fish and are looking for a casual place to go with friends. The food here is not great, sometimes not even good, but the fish is fresh, though the sea you allow the chef to do with it, the better. But there are lots of choices and a complete, working bar.



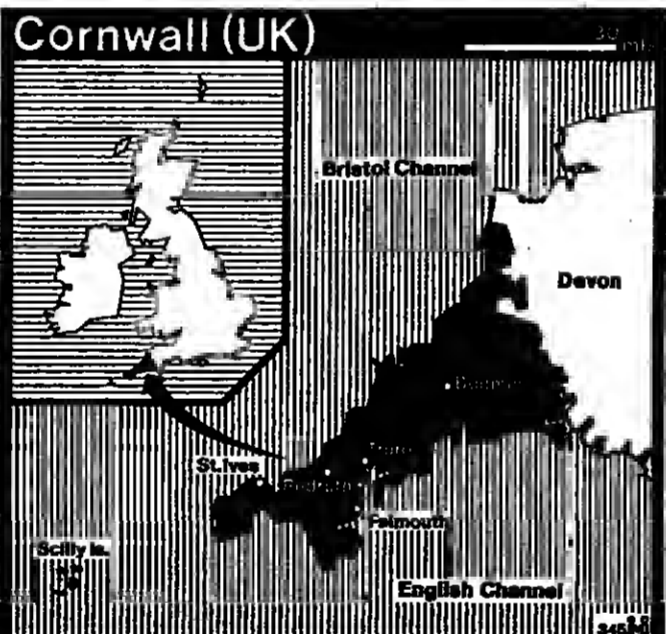
Pierre Martin, already successful in London, has just launched Le New Port.

Le New Port is a casual, country-style, seafood restaurant with a touch of Parisian flair. The menu is a mix of French and English, with a focus on seafood. The atmosphere is relaxed and the service is attentive. It's a good choice for a casual dinner with friends.

7 Sacks, 7 Cats, 7 Wives, Why They're All Going to St. Ives

by Terry Gross

ST. IVES, England — Although much of the attraction of Cornwall lies in its rugged landscape and charming villages, a visitor next month could list music, art and theater as additional excuses to stop at St. Ives, near the end of the Penwith peninsula.



weekend

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International datebook

AMSTERSDAM, To Sept. 26: Haydn Program (tel: 02165/2451). Includes: Aug. 30: Niederösterr. Sinfonieorchester (Haydn, Beethoven, Wagner).

Art Exhibitions. GENEVA MUSÉE DE L'ATHÉNÉE GENEVE. PICASSO INTIME. Collection Maya Ruiz-Picasso. Du 4 juillet au 6 septembre 1981.

LONDON ALVIN GALLERY. 9-10 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.1. 01-499 0314. London's Leading Sculpture Gallery.

LIFEVRE GALLERY. 30 Boston Street W1 - 01-493 1572/3. 20th-CENTURY WORKS ON VIEW. Monday-Friday 10-5.

MARLBOROUGH. 6 Albermarle St. W.1. 20 CENT. PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE. Summer Exhibition, until Sept. 23. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30; Sat., 10-12.30.

The St. Ives September Festival may not be as well-known as the festival in Edinburgh, but by virtue of its remoteness, it is more accessible. Its scale is more human, its events closer to the audience. It is directed more likely to be seen scurrying up Back Road West to the Penwith Gallery with a last-minute bit of instruction for exhibitor or performer.

International datebook

ANTIBES, Musical Summer (tel: 33.95.64). Aug. 29: English Chamber Orchestra, William Bennett flute.

FRANCE. HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 22.99.28). Aug. 30: Lola Young soprano (Scarlett, Battista, Ghick).

ITALY. STRESSA, To Sept. 18: Musical Weeks (tel: 0323/31095). Includes: Aug. 30: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Bethoven, Mahler). Sept. 4: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Bethoven, Chopin). Sept. 1: Festival Strings La-

whatever they choose to do by Williamson's former colleague, Clive Palmer, and pianist-composer Douglas Cook. Events all three Saturdays (Sept. 5, 12 and 19) will be held outdoors, with a revival of St. Ives Carnival Day on Sept. 5 and, in the evening, a carnival dance in the Guildhall featuring the Tropic Isles Steel Band. On Sept. 12, Harbor Day will be held, with a regatta, a raft race called the "Mermaid's Tail" and other events in the harbor.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close
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(Continued on Page 10)

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 Elson S. Newstand - Waldorf Astoria
 R. Gordon & Co., Inc., 12 East 59th St.
 Gramercy Stationery, 73 Irving Place
 Holding's News Agency, 142 West 42nd St.
 Hudson Emporium, 482 Hudson St.
 Hudson Street Papers, 581 Hudson St.
 Hyde Park Stationery, 890 Madison Ave.
 Idle Hour Bookstore, 59 Greenwich Ave.
 International Stationery, 1239 First Ave.
 Industrial Smoke Shop, 153 E. 53 St.
 J.P. King Newsstand - Hotel Plaza, 2 E 61st St.
 Lorton Bookstore Corp., 813 Lexington Ave.
 Loews-Drake Hotel Newsstand, 440 Park at 46 St.
 Magazine Emporium, Inc., 2826 Broadway
 Manhattan House Stationery, 1240 Second Ave.
 M & N Stationers, 838 Lexington Ave.
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 Regina House, 1136 Lexington Ave.
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 H.R. Scott Inc., 64 Exchange Place
 Shopper's at the Plaza, 57 St. & 5th Ave.
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 SMS, 1390 Lexington Ave.
 Square Times Publications, 30 Lincoln Plaza

Stearn & Co. at U.N., 866 U.N. Plaza.
 The Tobacco Hut, 1318 First Ave.
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Deere to Sell China Farm Machine Technology

PEKING — Deere & Co. has signed the first contract with China for the transfer of technology to make agricultural machinery...

Some British Caledonian Workers Forgo Raise

LONDON — About one-third of British Caledonian's 6,000 employees have volunteered not to take a scheduled 8-percent pay raise...

Nippon Steel, Armeo Close 10-Year Pipe Deal

TOKYO — Nippon Steel has concluded a 10-year agreement to supply Armeo Steel with 20,000 to 50,000 metric tons of seamless steel pipe...

West German Banks Plan Travel Check Group

BONN — West German commercial and savings banks plan to form a joint group to issue internationally recognized traveler's checks...

Dow Chemical Buys Ethylene Cracker in Spain

MADRID — Dow Chemical's Spanish subsidiary has bought an ethylene cracker with a capacity of 350 million metric tons a year...

Time to Buy Half of USA Network Cable Firm

NEW YORK — Time Inc. has agreed to buy at least a 50-percent interest in USA Network, the United States' third largest advertiser-supported cable television service...

Dealers Say Tin Producers Artificially Inflating Prices

LONDON — A mysterious buying operation that experts believe is being conducted by Southeast Asian producers kept tin prices just short of record levels on world markets Friday...

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



John A.M. Price

Bankers Trust International in London has appointed John A.M. Price an executive director with responsibility for currency swaps within corporate finance.

Ignace Van Kan has been named a senior manager at National Westminster Bank's executive office for the Far East and Australia in Singapore.

Graco of Minneapolis has appointed Jean-Yves Bachals general manager of Graco France and its European operations.

Money Market Mutuals Up \$2.9 Billion in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Assets of U.S. money market mutual funds have risen for the 13th straight week, climbing \$2.95 billion to \$148.17 billion...

BL Has Loss, Links Profits To Job Cuts

LONDON — B.L. Britain's state-owned auto company, Friday posted a £190-million loss for the first six months of the year...

W. Europe Feels the Bite As OPEC Rakes in Dollars

NEW YORK — To outsiders, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries appears in disarray, its members to agree on pricing as its members wallow in an oversupply of oil...

U.S. Airlines Feeling Pinch from Strike

CHICAGO — The U.S. airline industry, flying 75 percent of its normal schedule and carrying 80 percent of its expected passengers, is beginning to feel a painful financial pinch from the air traffic controllers' strike that began Aug. 3...

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WASHINGTON — A key U.S. economic barometer fell a slight 0.1 percent in July, the third monthly decline in a row, the government reported Friday...

Wall Street Prices Higher; U.S. Money Supply Declines

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly higher Friday in light, featureless trading as investors backed away from the market to await the money supply figures...

Japan Seeks Stimulation Of Imports

TOKYO — The Japanese government, fearing a resurgence of trade friction, is expected to discuss ways next month to boost demand in Japan and stimulate imports...

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Sweden Ericsson (LMA) 1980 Revenue 1420.92 Net 100.4

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES appears on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes interbank exchange rates for Aug. 28, 1981, and Dollar Values.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 28

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Multiple columns of stock data including stock names, prices, and volume.

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures table with columns for contract type, price, and change. Includes sections for Soybean, Corn, Wheat, and other grains.

Oil and Gas futures table listing various oil grades and gas contracts with their respective prices and movements.

Metals and Minerals futures table covering commodities like Aluminum, Zinc, Lead, and Tin.

Soft Commodities futures table including Cotton, Sugar, and Coffee prices.

London Metals Market table showing prices for various metal contracts.

Paris Commodities table listing prices for French market commodities.

London Commodities table providing prices for international commodity markets.

London Metals Market table (continued) with additional metal price data.

International Monetary table showing exchange rates for various currencies.

London Commodities table (continued) with further commodity price listings.

Paris Commodities table (continued) with additional French market data.

London Commodities table (continued) with more international commodity prices.

International Monetary table (continued) with more exchange rate information.

London Commodities table (continued) with further commodity price listings.

Paris Commodities table (continued) with additional French market data.

London Commodities table (continued) with more international commodity prices.

European Stock Markets table showing stock prices for major European cities.

European Stock Markets table (continued) with more stock price data.

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European Stock Markets table (continued) with further stock price listings.

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European Stock Markets table (continued) with further stock price listings.

European Stock Markets table (continued) with more stock price information.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Over-the-counter market table listing various securities and their prices.

Over-the-counter market table (continued) with more security listings.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various Eurocurrency deposits.

Toronto Stocks

Table listing Toronto stock market closing prices for August 27, 1981.

Montreal Stocks

Table listing Montreal stock market closing prices for August 27, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table showing various Canadian market indexes and their values.

European Gold Markets

Table listing gold market prices and trends in Europe.

Floating Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes and their current market prices.

Banks

Table listing various banks and their financial performance metrics.

Non Banks

Table listing non-bank financial institutions and their data.

LEGAL SERVICES

Advertisement for legal services, including court reports and legal consultations.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

Advertisement for low-cost flight services and travel packages.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

Advertisement for holiday and travel services, including cruises and tours.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Advertisement for escort and guide services for tourists.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Advertisement for escort and guide services in various locations.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Advertisement for escort and guide services.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Advertisement for escort and guide services.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Introductory text for classified advertisements.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

Advertisement for holiday and travel services.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

Advertisement for hotels, restaurants, and nightclubs.

BOOKS

Advertisement for book sales and publications.

EDUCATION

Advertisement for educational institutions and courses.

EDUCATION

Advertisement for educational services.

EDUCATION

Advertisement for educational services.

EDUCATION

Advertisement for educational services.

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND

Advertisement for International Income Fund, highlighting its investment strategy.

Short Term 'A' Units

Advertisement for Short Term 'A' Units, describing their features and benefits.

Short Term 'B' Units

Advertisement for Short Term 'B' Units, detailing their investment approach.

Long Term Units

Advertisement for Long Term Units, explaining their long-term investment goals.

WESTFIN'S GOLD SILVER GOLD PLATINUM REPORT

Advertisement for Westfin's report on gold, silver, and platinum markets.

WESTFIN'S GOLD SILVER GOLD PLATINUM REPORT

Advertisement for Westfin's report on gold, silver, and platinum markets.

WESTFIN'S GOLD SILVER GOLD PLATINUM REPORT

Advertisement for Westfin's report on gold, silver, and platinum markets.

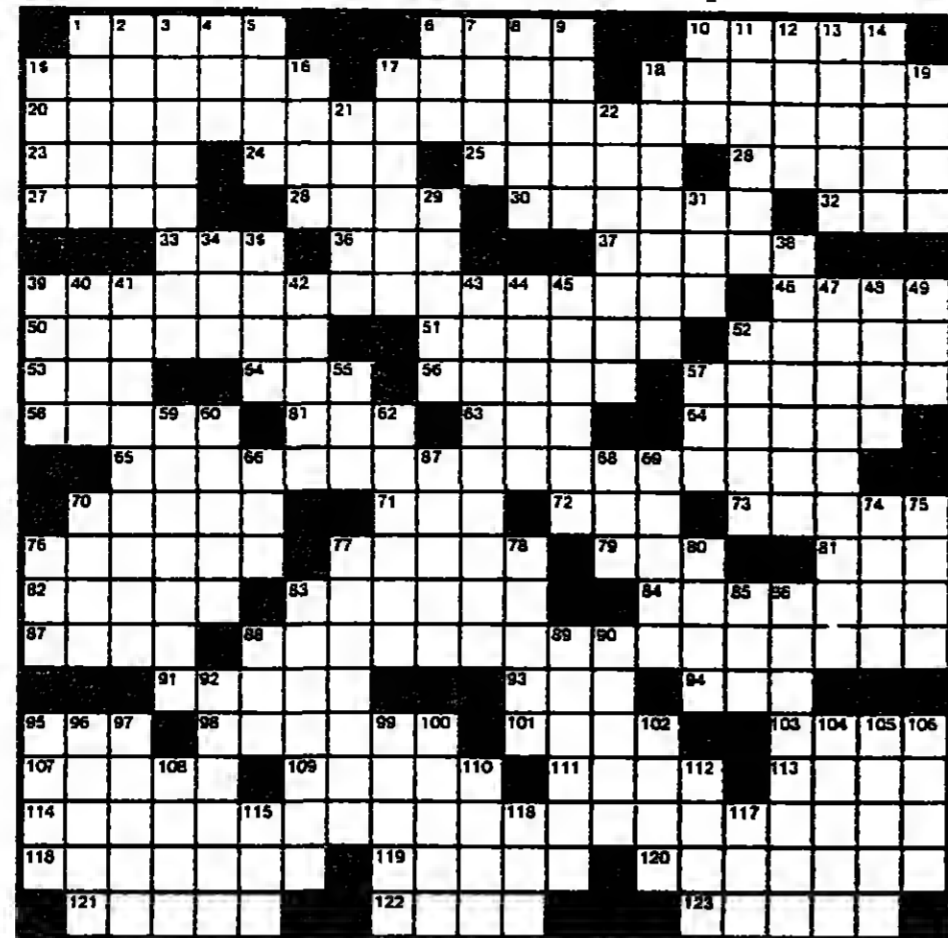
WESTFIN'S GOLD SILVER GOLD PLATINUM REPORT

Advertisement for Westfin's report on gold, silver, and platinum markets.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENET. MALESKA

Gender Bender By Dorothea E. Shipp



- ACROSS
1 Fantasy
6 Year in the reign of Louis VII
10 Rubberneck
15 Item counted by a dieter
17 Very intelligent person
18 Devises for cold feet
20 Queen's group of musicians
23 Lacoste of tennis fame
24 Noted Alaskan politician
25 Cities in Ala., N.Y., etc.
26 Prewin's platform
27 German donkey
28 Suiser
30 Town on Lago Maggiore
32 Meek's partner in comics
33 "Tot... barge!"
36 That, in Valencia
37 Auguries
38 Ladylike
45 Latin I word
50 Darwin, for one
51 N.M.U. members
52 Hammer parts
53 Gas: Comb. form
54 Character in "Charley's Aunt"
56 Allgood and Teasdale
57 Quin name
58 These might be light
61 Nanda's look-alike
63 Droop

- DOWN
1 Harsh breathing sounds
2 "Cover it", labo.
3 N. American maple
4 Novelist Levin
5 Eat in style
6 Minister's stater
7 Golf conveyance
8 Emulators of Ananias
9 Bar at Fort Knox
10 Levene or Levenson
11 Surgeon's tool
12 Pulpit of a sort
13 Author of "The Cloister and the Hearth"
14 One of the Fords
15 Hummer org.
16 Razor's feature
17 Exile
18 Melchior, e.g.
19 Pierre is its cap.
21 Tangle or tangle
22 Family in an O'Neill play
23 Wind-borne deposit
24 El: Fr.
25 Body east of N.A.
26 Bird cry
27 Nation's targets
28 British blackies
29 Exclamation of elation
31 Ovary
32 River feature
33 Anyway
34 Hailing place in Exodus
35 Insects in final stages
36 Element used in many alloys
37 Barley features
38 Mao-tung
39 Eyes asbes
40 "Blue?"
41 1929 song
42 Certain aircraft
43 Highway menace
44 Islands, in the Malay Archipelago
45 Slight
46 Dai of Vietnam
47 Stadium sign
48 Singer Davis
49 Put on a pedestal
50 Coat of
51 Biographer of Henry James
52 Optimistic
53 Eggs - yong
54 Prime Minister of India: 1964-66
55 Prefix for mancy
56 Bible
57 Representa- tress abroad
58 Delay - of Dogpatch
59 Dante, Gabriell and Resetti
60 Namath
61 Wildcatter, e.g.
62 Purple Heart, for one
63 Dull
64 Goya subject
65 Cry wolf
66 Unlases
67 Tapes (one day): Ger.
68 Farm imple- ment
69 Threshold
70 Where Acas- cagar flies
71 Cartwood measure
72 Flip
73 Meas. of area
74 Actor Ed- mond
75 Short distance
76 French connectives
77 Larch or sprin
78 Noted Indian novelist

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
CAPP OGA SAGE SEAR
ATOT ABACA WENS TOBE
DOOR DOBOSTICATE OTRA
LADERLOP DEMIT LIADAS
ERA SLURP FALOP AGATE
WTE NEAP MAROOA ESTE
SODIT FESSI CITA NES
EIOGAL DITIGI OIGIT
EIOGAL DITIGI OIGIT
PASTEOP OOLLE STIPPLE
AD SYNE SODAS OODES
GAPAS WEGO SURI PITS
EIOGAL DITIGI OIGIT
GARGES YOLET AGAPAS
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PRESTAVE MIREM ASSESS
LODIT SEBIMATIOMI SEAT
ASIA GIGI OIGIT
TERE WARE REDS ASST

WEATHER

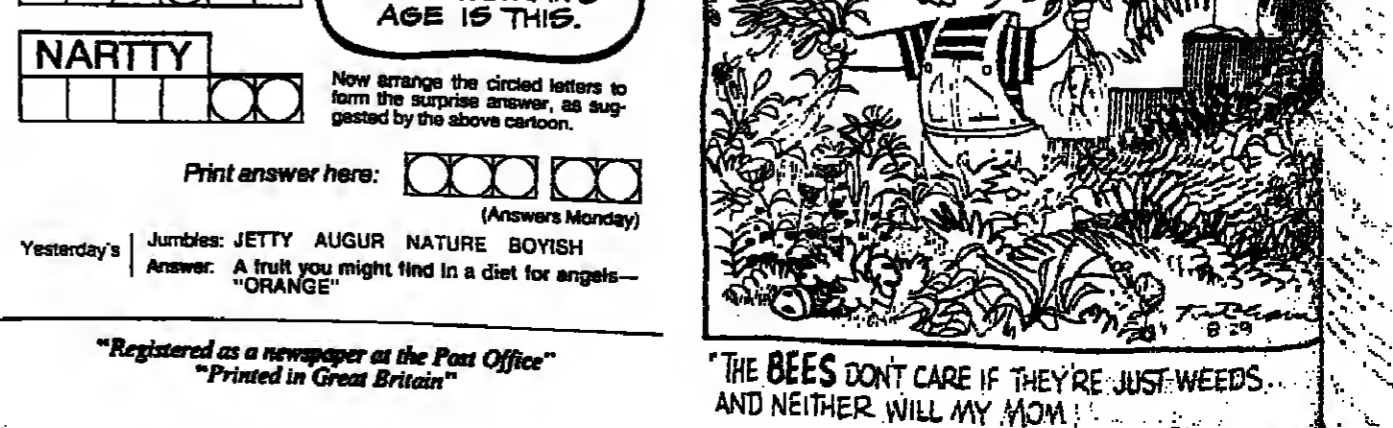
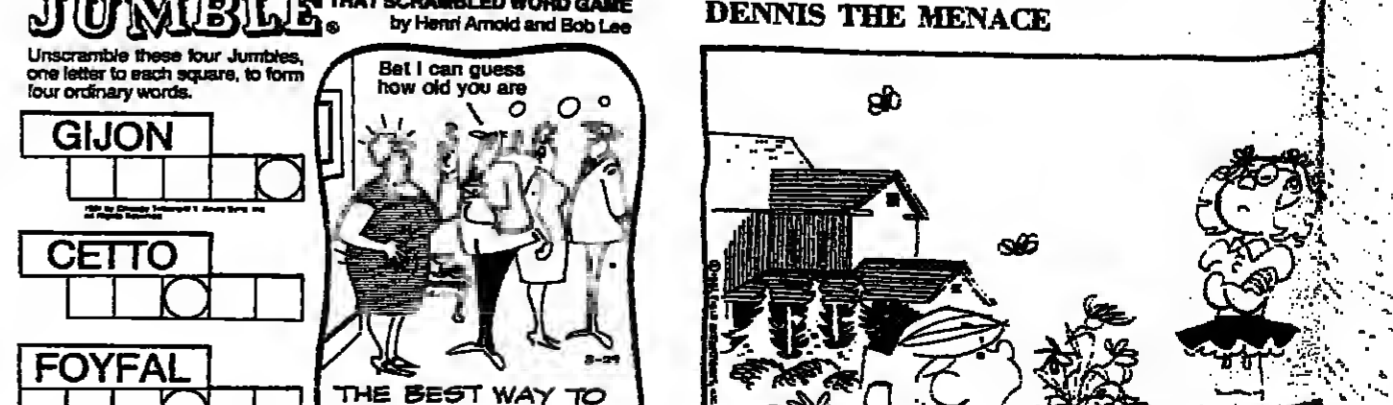
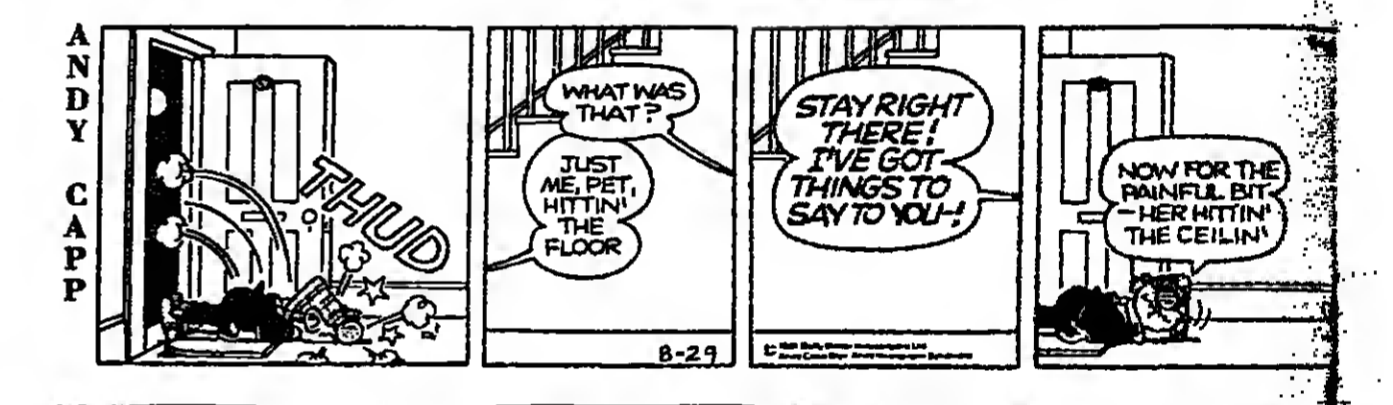
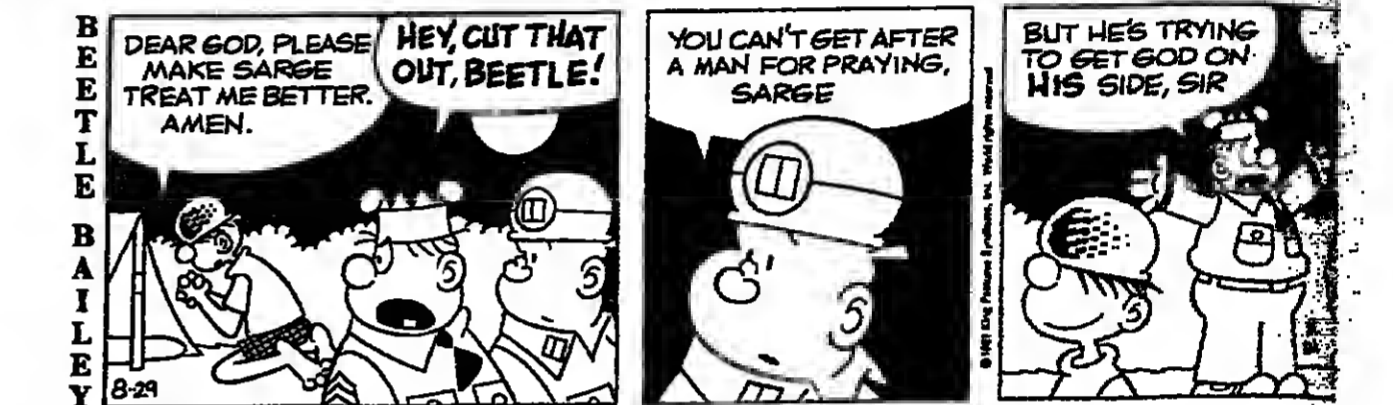
Table with columns for HIGH, LOW, and weather conditions for various cities including ALABAMA, ALGERIA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

BOOKS

FALSE WITNESS
By Dorothy Uhnak. 314 pp. \$12.95.
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
August 28, 1981
Table listing various international funds and their values.

Paris Franchiser Squabbling With McDonald's Corp.
New York Times Service
CHICAGO — Raymond Dayan, a French businessman, has filed a \$500-million suit in Chicago charging that McDonald's Corp. is trying illegally to cancel the franchise on the 15 McDonald's restaurants he operates in Paris and prevent him from opening 151 others.



8th-Inning Twin Rally Defeats the Tigers, 4-3

From Agency Dispatches LOOMINGTON, Minn. — Minnesota Twins, returning after beating New York two of three games, rallied for four in the eighth inning to defeat Detroit, 4-3, here Thursday night.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

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Cincinnati catcher Mike O'Berry showed a bit of hindsight as shortstop Dave Concepcion's throw sailed over his head during a third-inning rundown play Thursday; moments earlier, O'Berry had heaved the ball into left field on a pickoff attempt. Scoring five unearned runs in the third, the Expos won a 12-0 slugger.

Reliever Marshall Back in His Old Haunts: Pressure and Controversy

NEW YORK — The gate of the high, green bullpen fence in Shea Stadium's right field swung open, and Mike Marshall appeared. Marshall, the New York Mets' 38-year-old relief pitcher took one skipping step, like a boy on a lark, and then trotted across the outfield to the mound, like a man on a mission.

Red Smith

Man Here Said to Like Parties

NEW YORK — It isn't every day that you interview some guy in sports and he tells about the time he pulled a gun on his trainer with intent to do bodily harm.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including teams like Detroit, Boston, Toronto, and Chicago.

Langer, 2 Others Tied for Lead in Golf World Series

AKRON, Ohio — Bernhard Langer of West Germany and PGA touring pro Bill Rogers and Hale Irwin shot 2-under-par 68s Thursday to share the first-round lead in the World Series of Golf at the 7,173-yard Frisco Country Club course.

Coe Breaks Mark For Mile With 3:47.33 Clocking

BRUSSELS — Sebastian Coe of Britain regained the world record for the mile Friday night with a 3:47.33 clocking at an international track meet here.

Transactions

BASEBALL — American League: BOSTON — Acquired Chuck Robley, Luis Aponte and Bruce Hurst, pitchers, and Chico Walker, infielder-outfielder, from Philadelphia of the International League; and John Likert, catcher, from Bristol of the Eastern League.

India's 'Games' Outlay Spawns Discord

NEW DELHI — On the one hand, more than 125,000 men and women are energetically building \$80 million worth of sports facilities for the two-week Asian Games to be held here 15 months from now.

Contrast

The contrast between the construction of huge arenas, swimming pools, athlete villages and five-star hotels for the games and the abysmal performances of Indian athletes over the years is underlined in daily newspaper articles bearing such headlines: "Athletics Is Dying in India" and "Athletes Defeated by Their Diet."

Hunger — for a Hero

Though the demands of development in the Third World require priorities other than sport, such countries as Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia have produced world champions.

other poor or small nations, such as Zaire, Zambia and Uruguay, have at least qualified for the World Cup soccer tournament.

Not Even a Ball

"We have not been able to make facilities readily available," said Talwar, who added that many schools lack a physical education program or a field — sometimes even a ball — and that sports were largely limited to the urban middle class.

Influx of Coaches

Talwar echoed that view, noting that in addition to the acquisition of Nautilus weight-training machines and Astroturf from the United States, coaches were being invited from North Korea, the Soviet Union, East and West Germany and possibly other countries to prepare the Indian team.

Punch as Symbol

Another limitation has been the disdain that some wealthier Indians have shown for any physical exertion. This is, after all, a country in which a slight punch on a man is regarded as attractive, or at least signifies high status.

Not Even a Ball

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Paid the Price

Marshall has always been one of the more outspoken players in regard to players' rights, and, according to Marvin Miller, the Major League Players Association executive director, Marshall had been one of the most valuable assets.

Easy Did It

"The shoes were actually fiberglass clogs with three-inch heels. I had two fish in each shoe. They were a little slippery to walk in, being glass, so you'd have to hold on to a rail when you went down stairs.

Right Touch

"Pittsburgh was destined to be a championship team when the G-ants in 1970," he said. "But what they needed was a touch of class. And that was my contribution. I hit a new trend in."

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He also noted that India's sports achievements had been hampered by dietary restrictions. In this country, where half the population lives in poverty, the poor often do not receive enough calories to be able to work, let alone to run and jump.

Punch as Symbol

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Mike Marshall ... Plus, he knows how to win.

Fancy Frenchy Fuqua Is Still in High Gear

By Ira Berkow NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

DETROIT — Whatever happened to Frenchy Fuqua's glass shoes with goldfish in them? Whatever happened to Frenchy Fuqua's white musketeer hat with red, white and purple ostrich plumes?

Easy Did It

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Chuck Beatty and Lee Calland. A sportscastrer announced it like a fight: "L.C. breaks out with hot pants, but Frenchy counters with fringed briefs; Beatty slugs back with a sock; Calland whips out a shoe..."

Easy Did It

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every year 250,000 college kids are eligible for the pro draft but only 1,600 are drafted? And that only about 180 make the teams?"

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Merger-Go-Round

WASHINGTON — Every five or 10 years the country goes merger crazy. The Conoco-DuPont deal is just the tip of the new iceberg. When Wall Street starts looking for companies to gobble up they are worse than gypsy moths.



Buchwald

1937 'Movietone' Closes Pioneer Newsreel House

LONDON — Britain's first and last newsreel cinema closed Thursday night with a Movietone newsreel from 1937.

'Westminster Abbey of the Animals'

LONDON — One hundred and one splendid Museum of Natural History opened in South Kensington. On opening day about 16,000 visitors dutifully checked their walking sticks and gazed at minerals, fossils, plants and empty rooms.



Dinosaur in main hall of the museum.

Adam placed over the new museum's entrance. Many years later it fell — or, some say, was pushed — to destruction.

The evolution controversy continues in the century show, "Origin of Species," which had been slapped at by fundamentalists and scholars. It is an exhibit of admirable clarity and simplicity.

PEOPLE: Deng Promises Support In Wedding Squabble

Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping lent his support to a Canadian anthropologist who fears his Mongolian fiancée was kidnapped by her family, who oppose their marriage.

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. appointed Mary Morgan, a San Francisco attorney and prominent gay rights advocate, to be the nation's first acknowledged lesbian judge.

Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo, in an unusual open letter to a newspaper, turned down the gift of a \$2.4-million ranch after his retirement in 16 months.

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